The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 28. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1875. NUMBER 253.

PIANOS.

STEINWAYS' UPRIGHT PIANOS.

MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS have, after long and earnest study and experiments, succeeded in producing Upright Pianofortes which are the most perfect instruments ever constructed. The volume of tone is fully equal to any of STEINWAYS' best Square Grand Pianos, while the quality is of the most exquisite musical character—pure, sympathetic, and in the highest degree pliable. THE DURABILITY OF THESE NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, AND THEIR CAPACITY OF STANDING IN TUNE, IS UNPARALLELED IN THE HISTORY OF PIANO-MAKING, AND EVEN GREATER THAN THAT OF THE BEST GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.

Several hundred of these matchless instruments are now in use in the drawing-rooms of our leading citizens, each and every one of which has given the most unqualified satisfaction. The world-renowned

FRANZ LISZT,

in a recent letter to the composer, METZDORF, says:

"Pray tell Mr. Steinway that his splendid Upright Piano shone to brilliant advantage at the Festival performances at Wartburg, where it served under my fingers as vice-orchestra, EXCITING GENERAL ADMIRATION."

Prominent members of the musical profession of Chicago, who have used the STEINWAY Uprights, have tendered the following testimonial:

"The undersigned, having for many years used and thoroughly tested the Upright Pianos manufactured by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, have recommended them to their friends and pupils, and now feel it almost a duty to publicly express their opinion regarding their undeniable superiority.

"Prominent among the points of excellence of this form of Steinway Piano, is its exceptional durability and capacity for long standing in tune; its power of resisting the severest trials and atmospheric changes; its superlative perfection in richness, power, purity, and depth of tone, which, combined with its sympathetic and singing quality, have not hitherto been attained in a parlor piano.

"As an instrument for the drawing-room or parlor, we unhesitatingly declare the Steinway Upright to be the most desirable of all Pianos, and confidently predict that, owing to its unquestionable advantages, it will ere long supersede all others."

CARL WOLFSOHN,
D. N. HOOD,
I. V. FLAGLER,
W. S. B. MATHEWS,
H. CLARENCE EDDY,
EUGENIE DE ROODE-RICE,
C. H. BRITTAN,
H. R. PALMER.

For sale in Chicago only by LYON & HEALY, General Agents for the Northwest, State and Monroe-sts.

REMOVALS.

Notice of Removal.

I would respectfully inform my friends in the city, as well as the Trade generally, that I shall TO-DAY remove my place of business from 139 State to 136 State-st., near Madison, where I shall continue to keep the LARGEST STOCK of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, and, as usual, Watch Materials, Tools and Spectacles.

JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, 136 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Next Door to Vergho, Ruhling & Co.'s Mammoth Toy House.

Medical and Electrical Institute,

ESTABLISHED IN 1862.

For the care and treatment of Ladies and Gentlemen suffering with

NERVOUS & CHRONIC DISEASES,

REMOVED TO

676 Wabash-av., corner Fourteenth-st., Chicago.

JUSTIN HAYES, M. D., Resident Physician.

REMOVAL.

J. D. HARVEY,

Real Estate and Loans, removed to Basement, S. W. Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts., Kendall's Building.

REMOVAL—TAKE NOTICE.

NEW YORK MONEY LOAN OFFICE To 120 South Clark-st.

HENRY S. HAAS, Proprietor.

ART SALE.

SECOND NIGHT

OF THE GRAND SALE OF

PAINTINGS!

AT THE EXPOSITION BUILDING,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

For information and catalogues apply during the day at the Art Gallery, where the Paintings are on FREE EXHIBITION.

This is the largest collection of Important Works ever offered in the UNITED STATES.

B. SCOTT, Jr., Art Auctioneer, will conduct the sale.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMONDS!

A large lot of beautiful Solitaires just received from our European correspondents, will be offered very low for cash, for a few days.

GILES, BRO. & CO., 268 WABASH-AV.

REAL ESTATE.

OCONOMOWOC.

FOR SALE—House and Grounds at Oconomowoc, consisting of good house and three acres of beautifully shaded lawn, handsomely located on Fowler Lake, and within five minutes' walk of the depot or hotels. Price and terms very reasonable. Inquire of H. H. SHUFELDT, 184 Adams-st., Chicago, or the owner, HENRY ROCKWELL, Oconomowoc, Wis.

HOTEL.

Wood's Hotel,

Nos. 34 and 36 East Washington-st.,

Opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s Retail Dry Goods Store; and adjoining D. B. Fisk's Wholesale Millinery Store.

GEO. S. PALMER, (Late of City Hotel), Clerk. O. SANDS, Proprietor.

$2.00 PER DAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE YOUR WALLS!

Light matches on the STAR FRICTION MAT (Patented). An absolute necessity for every room, an ornament for the handsomest parlor, and of undisputed utility. Hundreds of thousands in use. C. M. LININGTON & BRO., 141 State-st., Chicago.

Renting of Pews in the First Congregational Church,

Corner of West Washington and Ann-sts., will be continued at 7½ o'clock this (Tuesday) evening.

UNINFLAMMABLE WOOD.

A fire test will be made on two small frame buildings at [illegible] on Tuesday, May 4, in the old Court-House Square.

SILKS.

FANCY SILKS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.,

State and Washington-sts.,

Beg to call attention to their FRESH IMPORTATION

Plaid, Striped, and Checked Silks,

Including many Special Novelties in Light and Dark Shades, 75c and upward; Handsome Styles BLACK and WHITE, STEEL and BLACK, STEEL and WHITE, 75c to $2.00! A decided bargain in Steel and Black at $1.10, recently $1.25! And the most complete line Black and Colored GROS GRAINS and TAFFETAS, in all the standard makes, inclusive of the elegant and popular CACHEMIRE ITALIEN, manufactured expressly for their House!

WANTED.

Wanted.

A partnership with an established Produce Commission House in Chicago. Can control a line of business from the Western States. References (first-class) given and required. Address CLIFTON, 280 West Washington-st.

Carpenters Wanted.

We can give six or eight good men steady work and good wages. Apply H. A. PITTS' SONS MFG. CO., 11 South Jefferson-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE—A LARGE ESTATE near Lincoln Park; an elegant home, or will subdivide to advantage; value, $100,000; incumbrance, $30,000, at 8 per cent. Address J 71, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT ON FOURTH-st.; house on Fry-st., with 4½ years' lease, and 2 lots at South Linn, two blocks from depot, for Evanston property. ROBERT COMMONS, 138 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE—WE WISH TO exchange $100,000 worth of timber and coal lands in West Virginia for good improved or unimproved real estate in this city; will pay part in cash. This land is all covered with heavy whitewood and white oak timber, and underlaid with from one to five veins of coal, and containing in many places more than 20 feet in thickness. Two or three thousand acres on the line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. The oak timber used by the Central Pacific Railroad of California is shipped from this immediate neighborhood, being carried by railroad to Richmond, and from thence by vessel around the Horn to San Francisco. Staves are also shipped in large quantities to various European markets at large profits. Great abundance of iron ore is also found there of a very superior quality. For further particulars, address SPERRY, RITCHIE & CO., Tallmadge, O., Or inquire of WILLIAM M. DEE, Corner Franklin and Adams-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—THE FINEST IMPROVED FARM of 900 acres in the State of Missouri; $15,000 worth of all kinds of stock, fine dwellings, barns, water, timber, &c., in Callaway County, 100 miles from St. Louis on the railroad. Price, $65,000. Want good business block, a good renting property in Chicago; will assume $10,000 to $15,000. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 14, 146 Madison-st.: 4-story and basement stone front block, lot 50x88, on Dearborn-st., near Van Buren, for good farm, clear, 800 acres of the best land in Kansas, 6 miles from Leavenworth, clear, for business block; will pay some money or assume $15,000 to $25,000 mortgage. Fine farm, 175 acres, nicely under cultivation, right at depot, 40 miles from Dubuque, Ia., for dwelling and lot in Chicago; price $8,000.

TO EXCHANGE—80 ACRES OF IOWA LAND AND some money for house and lot on West Side; must be on Adams, Monroe, or Washington-sts., or Park or Warren-avs., and must be a bargain. Address B 80, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—AT OAKLAND, 2-STORY AND basement brick house and barn, with 50-foot lot, for cheaper place or vacant lot in city or suburbs. Address F 62, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD GOLD HUNTING-CASE Elgin watch for new, or as good as new, parlor furniture. Address J 9, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY OF $3,000 IN HOUSE and lot, 1689 Indiana-av., for lots or house and lot on North Side or Lake View. E. D. COLGAN, Jr., Room 4 Honore Block.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY FOR A GOOD SECOND-hand engine and boiler, 15 to 20-horse-power, and a good second-hand safe. Address WM. M. RICH, Elwood, Will County, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—80 ACRES IN JUNEAU COUNTY, Wis., for a buggy or phaeton; land fenced; abstract furnished. Address C 86, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS SUBURBAN property, clear of incumbrance; only 6½ miles from Court-House. Republic Life Block, Room 4.

MUSICAL.

ATTENTION OF BUYERS IS REQUESTED TO THE SPECIAL BARGAINS IN NEW AND ELEGANT PIANOFORTES we are now offering, being the stocks of a dealer purchased at ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN NEW YORK CITY.

The instruments are of various first-class makes, including HALLETT, DAVIS & CO., Boston; F. C. LIGHTE, New York; BACON & RAVEN, New York; STEINMETZ & CO., New York.

The prices are less than one-half what is usually charged for same instruments, and every piano is fully warranted.

A splendid $700 pianoforte, entirely new, four round corners, rich and elegant moldings, 7⅓ octave, agraffe attachments, massive and elegant carved legs and lyre, rich and powerful tone, style Louis XIV., price $250.

A splendid brand new pianoforte, 7⅓ octaves, overstrung bass, French grand action, new scale, agraffe, highly polished rosewood case, carved legs and lyre; manufacturer's price, $650; price, $340.

A $650 pianoforte, equal to new, $260.

A $550 pianoforte, equal to new, $150.

A very fine brand new, 7⅓-octave rosewood pianoforte, round corners, carved legs and lyre; an exceedingly fine instrument; manufacturer's price, $625; for $225.

Packing and shipping carefully done for parties out of the city.

Residence 673 Wabash-av., north of Fourteenth-st.

Residence 673 Wabash-av., north of Fourteenth-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of all kinds, by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER'S Loan Office, 328 State-st.

ALL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING WILL BE bought at highest price. JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 297 South Clark-st. Mail orders promptly attended.

CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTS' CAST-off clothing. Address A. WILKINS, Money Loan Office, 327 Clark-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING—CHARLES MYERS, 63 Blue Island-av., will pay the highest price in this city for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing. Letters strictly private.

GRAINER—TO THE TRADE—RECENTLY FROM Manchester, England, JAS. ANDREW, Box 579 Evanston, Ill., or 1 Blue Island-av.

I WANT TO PURCHASE AN EMOTIONAL OR A sensational play. Miss H. N. STEVENS, Matteson House, May 2.

I WISH TO RECEIVE PROPOSALS FOR PUTTING a copper lightning rod on my house. Address C 95, Tribune office.

J. C. & J. W. MOODEY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 116 Washington-st., corner Clark-st.

MICHAEL DELANEY NOTIFIES THE PUBLIC that he has dissolved partnership with James Shay, and has no more to do with him.

SAFES MOVED, REPAIRED, AND EXCHANGED, at HARRIS' Safe Manufactory, 23 and 25 East Randolph-st.

STORAGE—STORAGE—STORAGE—FURNITURE, carriages, store-fixtures, and general merchandise, at lowest rates. Liberal advances. HARRIS & CO., 180 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SALOON LICENSE. ADDRESS, B 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN IN A LIGHT MANUFACTURING business which pays large profits; small amount down, balance to be paid from the proceeds of the business. This is a rare chance for the right man to make from $3,000 to $5,000 on a small investment. Call at 1666 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHER'S TENT AND outfit for taking views; want a Darlot or Ross instrument. Address J W T, Tribune office, or by advertisement in Tribune by the 12th inst.

WANTED—A HEALTH-LIFT MACHINE, MUST be cheap. Address C H B, Room 1, Methodist Church Block.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOUR OR SIX EXPERIENCED salesmen (salary or commission), Scandinavian or German preferred. Call to-morrow, between 8 and 10 a. m. SEIMS & THOMSON, 194 North Union-st., in the rear.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL NEEDLES, CARpet-stretcher, frictional mats, lead-pencils, stationery packages, needle-cases, [illegible], chromos, 4-wheel sewing machine casters, and 100 other fast-selling articles. Call on or address C. M. LININGTON & BRO., 141 State-st.

BOOKS.

BARGAINS IN BOOKS AT OUR NEW STORE 167 East Madison-st. Cash paid for good books. CHAPIN BROS., 167 Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 14, 146 MADison-st.:

$75 per foot—Lot 44x150, on Vernon-av., just south of Thirty-fifth-st. A decided bargain.

$4,000—Nice 10-rooms, modern improvement, 2-story dwelling, lot 25x125, east front, on Prairie-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.

$4,500—8-room cottage, and lot 25x128, on Michigan-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts.; $1,000 down, balance easy.

$4,000—11-room brick basement dwelling, gas, bath, etc., lot 25x125, with barn, on Green-st., near Washington.

$8,000—2½ acres, one block from depot at Lawndale; no money down, only interest, 8 per cent, in advance, for five years. Bargain.

$3,000 per acre—5-acre block, corner Diversey-av. and Reuben-st.

$4,500 per acre—3½ acres, corner of Diversey-av. and South Park av. Bargain.

$1,800—Nice cottage, and lot 25x120, corner Harrison-st. and Cicero-court.

$3,500—8-room 2-story house, and lot 50x125, close to Normal School at Englewood.

$2,500—$500 down—Two 7-room cottages, and lots 25x125, on Green-st., near Randolph.

$800 each—Two nice lots, 25x160, two fronts, on Lincoln and Seminary-avs., just north of Fullerton; very easy payments; $300 down.

$4,000—10-room brick basement dwelling, two cottages in rear, lot 25x170, two fronts, on Twenty-first-st., between Stewart-av. and Purple-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE THREE-STORY and basement brick house, 248 Calumet-av. REES, PIERCE & CO., 89 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS, lot and new 7-room house, West Side; might take horse, piano, or cheap lot as first payment; a decided bargain. Call and examine. Apply to H. O. STONE, Room 9, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE NEW 10-ROOM RESIDENCE ON Winchester-av., near Jackson and Robey-sts., ready for occupants; cheaper than rents; would take some other property. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, REAL estate agents, 110 West Washington-st., the new two-story and basement brick house of 10 rooms situate on south side of Polk-st., two blocks west of Ogden-av., or will trade for a vacant corner lot east of Ashland-av., south of Lake, and north of Van Buren-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IF SOLD THIS WEEK, house of 8 rooms, with closets, pantry, bath-room, marble mantel; lot, 25x133. 139 Park-av.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN, TWO LOTS on Vernon-av., near Thirty-fifth-st; must be sold. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—150 LOTS ON ARCHer-av., west of Brighton; will exchange for other property inside, improved; or sell one or more on long time. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A NICE 6-ROOM COTTAGE and lot 25x125 feet, south front; terms easy. Inquire at 1177 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY. WE ARE authorized by the owners to offer for sale several large business and office blocks; great inducements presented to purchasers. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—330X300 FEET (2¼-ACRE grove lot) on Forty-eighth-st., two blocks from station, at a very great bargain immediately; belongs to a non-resident, who wishes to sell, and will sell at a heavy loss if sold at once; title perfect; a rare opportunity for one seeking a safe investment in property that is absolutely certain to advance largely. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 15 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON LOTS, 50X180 FEET, with sidewalks and shade-trees, for $400; terms, one-fourth cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years; money furnished to parties who will improve. ROBERT COMMONS, 138 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSES OF FROM 5 TO 10 rooms, in Evanston or Glencoe, at very low figures, and I will take the first payment in brick, lumber, hardware, or a good selection of books, or make it an object for parties to pay cash down. Several houses to rent cheap. C. E. BROWNE, Room 11, 108 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND LARGE lots, from $1,000 up, on terms to suit anybody. Hinsdale is the highest and most desirable suburb of Chicago, and inducements will be offered to settlers that cannot be equaled.

A few elegant lots will be given away for immediate improvement.

I will show the property any day, leaving my office at 1:20 p. m. O. J. STOUGH, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL OR LEASE FOR A term of years my homestead in Winnetka; house has 12 rooms, cemented cellar, Culver furnace, and ample cisterns; grounds front 300 feet on Lake-av., same on Lake Michigan. Inquire at my office, 240 South Water-st. ARTEMAS CARTER.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, COSY COTTAGE for $2,000 and one for $3,300, easy terms, lake water. Residence lot $500. Business corner on Halsted-st., $1,000; ¼-acre lot, $2,000. Great bargain in business lots on Milwaukee-av., and North-av., near Wicker Park; also good residence lots on five years' time, 6 per cent. MASON & MILLS, 145 Clark-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—HOUSES AND cottages on easy terms; extraordinary inducements. They are near churches, schools and depots. Call on us and see how easy you can get a home of your own. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—424 FEET CHOICE Kenwood property close to station; will take South Side residence; rare chance. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AND TO RENT—AT OAK PARK AND Ridgeland, several residences near depot and on best streets. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 36, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AN ACRE AT HINSDALE—WILL TAKE light team and democrat wagon, or single rig, for first payment, balance on long time. Address B 70, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—1,500 FEET STATE-ST., Wabash and Michigan-avs. (in lots 50x170), 2 blocks from station, 60 trains daily, 30 minutes' by steam. Now is the time to secure the finest property around the city, near the South Park, at very low figures and easy payments. HUBBARD & CO., 238 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE AT HYDE PARK, two-story brick, 28x60, near depot; water, gas, furnace, &c.; fruit, orchard, etc.; offered at a bargain. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—30 SOUTH ENGLEwood lots for other property in Chicago, or any good Illinois or Iowa city. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK IN THORNTON OF 50 lots, 25x125; a speculation; only $250 for the whole block. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS—A beautiful place of 14 acres on the lake shore at St. Joseph, Mich. The annual product of choice fruits from the farm is very large, and yields a handsome income. The buildings are elegant and substantial, built by the owner for a home, and command one of the finest views of the West. Good and enterprising society, schools, and churches. The best railroad facilities for business. The owner will sell at a great sacrifice, as he is unable to be left with a good prospect of fruit, at very high prices. No grain or stock-farm in the country offers the same advantages as a home, or will pay so well as an investment. The owner will give special inducements to a live purchaser who wants a permanent home; good real estate will be taken on first payment. Address owner, Box 89, St. Joseph, Mich.

FOR SALE—37 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND ON the ridge at Norwood Park, convenient to depot and gravel road. Small payment down and six years' time, at low interest. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 36, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE IMPROVED FARMS, 20 TO 200 acres, within 25 miles, at decided bargains. G. C. WHIPPLE, 132 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO 80-ACRE FARMS, COOK COUNty and Champaign County, cheap. MANN & CONGDON, Room 11, 167 Dearborn-st., corner Washington.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT ON MICHIGAN or Wabash-av. worth $10,000 or $12,000; will assume, or pay in clear improved residence property at Morgan Park, with good house, orchard, and outbuildings, small fruit, strawberries, etc.; a splendid place for residence or subdivision. Apply at SMITH & HEANEY'S, 60 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A $7,000 TO $30,000 BARGAIN ON A good retail street, improved or vacant, for one-half or all cash. MANN & CONGDON, Room 11, 167 Dearborn-st., corner Washington.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

19 LAKE-AV.—A FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, UNfurnished except carpet, with board, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

374 SOUTH STATE-ST.—NEW BOARDING-house, good board, with room, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano.

374 SOUTH STATE-ST.—NEW BOARDING-house, good board, with room, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano.

1822 WABASH-AV.—GOOD BOARD, WITH OR without lodging.

1342 PRAIRIE-AV.—THREE DESIRABLE rooms to rent, with board. Terms moderate to desirable parties. Please call or address MRS. DAVIS, as above.

West Side.

16 BISHOP-COURT—WITH BOARD, ONE SUITE of rooms, furnished or unfurnished; one south front.

347 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR ABERDEEN—A large square room, suitable for gent and wife or two gentlemen, to rent with first-class board. References required.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., between Madison and Monroe-sts., $1.50 to $2 per day, $7 to $10 per week, day-board $5 per week.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON ASHLAND-AV., NEAR LAKE-ST., A pearl-handle gold pencil. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 4 Warren-av.

LOST—YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, ONE LARGE yellow envelope containing some letters and other papers valuable to none but the owner. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of said papers to the Commercial Hotel.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—FROM THE PREMISES 280 West Taylor-st., a brown mare with a white stripe on forehead; also a small white mark on right side. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to 280 West Taylor-st. W. H. MISSILLIER, Chicago Cornice Works.

$50 REWARD—STOLEN FROM FREDERICK Nichols, of the Town of Orland, Cook County, on the night of the 28th of April, a light bay mare, about 14½ hands high, with black mane and tail, and with a few white hairs on the back or loins, which are not noticed, only on close observation; weighs about 1,000 pounds; supposed to have been stolen by a short, thick-set man, with dark complexion and dark chin whiskers; when last seen had on a brown coat and pants and black hat; $50 reward is offered for the recovery of the mare and conviction of the thief, or $25 for the mare alone. Information can be left with JACOB REHM, Supt. of Police of Chicago.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT FORMERLY 265 South Halsted-st., now open at 263 West Madison-st., corner Green. Machines sold on monthly payments.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINE—PRINCIPAL OFfice 111 State-st. Machines sold on monthly payments; 10 per cent discount for cash.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—SEVERAL SECOND-hand Singer machines, for which cash will be paid if cheap. Apply at Room 2, up-stairs, 125 Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—1286 INDIANA-AV.; WILL BE ALL newly calcimined; this house is offered at $45 per month. 1636 Wabash-av., 10 good rooms, $35 per month. 1169 Michigan-av., cottage, 7 rooms and barn, $35. 59 and 65 on Fourth-av., 20 rooms, cheap. Also stores and other dwellings, offices, and sleeping-rooms. By J. M. MARSHALL, 97 Clark-st., Real-Estate and House-Renting Agency.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED 10-ROOM HOUSE ON Indiana-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts., $300; upper part of house Twenty-sixth-st. and South Park-avs.; several houses near south city limits. J. H. HILL, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—537 DEARBORN-ST., BETWEEN THIRtieth and Thirty-first-sts., with or without stable, 10 rooms, modern improvements, street paved, cheap to good tenant. A. H. ROBINSON, Room 5, 127 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE BRICK HOUSE ON WEST Adams-st., pleasantly located, nearly new, $30. A. L. ROCKWELL, 80 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO RESIDENCES IN BLOCK, CORner of Ashland-av. and Madison-st. WALLER BROTHERS, 84 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE RESIDENCES, NO. 275 SUperior-st. and 393 North State-st. GEORGE H. ROZET, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE-front dwelling, with gas-fixtures and wire screens, No. 34 Indiana-av., by A. E. WALKER, Room 21, 120 South LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling, stone front, 304 Indiana-st., by G. S. HUBBARD, 165 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE NO. 35 Cottage-place; 9 rooms beside bath-room, with all modern improvements; situated between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.; a minute's walk to steam or horse cars; rent $40 to good tenant. F. LESTER, 87 Lake-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1660 INDIANA-AV., TWO-STORY frame house, east front, $35 per month. F. C. TAYLOR, No. 5 Honore Block.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK residence 349 South Park-av., with barn in rear. Inquire at the premises or at the office of J. B. GARTENMANN, 85 Washington-st., basement.

TO RENT—354 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—THREE-story and basement marble front. F. C. TAYLOR, Room 5 Honore Block.

TO RENT—8-ROOM COTTAGE, BETWEEN PRAIrie and Calumet-avs., on Twenty-fifth-st.; $30. J. H. PORTER, 19 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE 1657 Michigan-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. D. G. HAMILTON, 136 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE of 10 rooms, on Twenty-fourth-st.; hot and cold water, bath-room, etc. Inquire at 1653 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP—HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, GOOD barn, large lot in grove, corner Vincennes-av. and Oakwood boulevard. W. SMITH, 593 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP—GOOD BRICK HOUSE, 10 rooms, No. 68 Thirteenth-st., by P. RYAN, No. 669 State-st.

TO RENT—NO. 426 NORTH LASALLE-ST., NEW 3-story and basement octagon brick, 14 rooms, modern improvements. J. L. WATSON, 427 North LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—78 LOOMIS-ST., ARRANGED FOR two families; choice neighborhood, near park; first floor, $22; second, $20. See owner, 128 West Van-Buren-st.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, complete, newly furnished, for 3 or 5 years, cheap, on Wabash-av., north of Twelfth-st., to responsible tenant. Address G 13, Tribune office.

TO RENT—1½-STORY FRAME COTTAGE NO. 165 Thirty-seventh-st., first house east of Stanton-av, $25. C. M. SMITH, or Dr. DAVIS, Room 8, No. 157 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, 428 Belden-av.; 2-story frame, Walnut-st., furnished; several cottages, cheap. JOHN McMAHON, 128 Clark-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE, or the parlor floor, or in suites; all modern improvements, at 213 Kris-st., corner Dearborn.

TO RENT—VERY NICE AND COMPLETELY FURnished cottage, on Wabash-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. J. S. GOULD, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—HOUSE, FURNACE, GAS FIXTURES, 1120 Michigan-av.; stages and cars near. Elegant house, Highwood; nice for summer. MEARS & CO., 106 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND LOT, 51 SOUTH GREEN-st.; also improved farm, 80 acres, Adams County, Wis.; for city lots; also fine lots at Washington Heights, for furniture. 50 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, NEAR corner Ogden-av. and Van Buren-st., $45 per month. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A 5-ROOM COTTAGE ON THE NORTH-west corner of Loomis and Polk-sts. Rent, $14.

TO RENT—DWELLING NO. 116 THROOP-ST., 10 rooms, with gas fixtures, water, etc. Call to see the owner in the forenoon, at 130 Throop-st.

TO RENT—2 11-ROOM, STONE-FRONT HOUSES ON the northwest corner of Oakley and Polk-sts., just completed; price, $45. DAVISON & WELCH, 143 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, GOOD STAble, No. 896 Fulton-st. Apply at 908 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—1489 INDIANA-AV., BRICK HOUSE, and barn, modern improvements. Apply to W. H. HOODLESS, 1136 Wabash-av., or 97 Clark-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—A 6-ROOM COTTAGE, EXTRA SIZE, 856 Wentworth-av., with barn, water, and gas. Inquire of D H D, 310 North Water-st.

TO RENT—FINE BRICK HOUSES, 217 AND 219 Lake-av., modern improvements, 11 rooms, barns, cheap; or will sell, and take part payment (½) in other property, clear. THOS. EVANS, 22 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—I WILL SELL MY FURNITURE VERY low, with or without paid-up lease for one year, and board with purchaser, if agreeable; brick house, 10 rooms, nicely located at Oakland. Address F 62, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY 10-ROOM HOUSE No. 903 Wabash-av. Apply to R. J. WALSHE, McVicker's Theatre building.

TO RENT—THE MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE NO. 195 Calumet-av. Three stories and basement, containing 14 rooms; also No. 29 Twenty-ninth-st., containing 13 rooms. A. D. BALDWIN, Room 8 Hawley Block.

Suburban.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON—GOOD HOUSES OF from 5 to 8 rooms, with from 1 to 5 acres of well-cultivated ground with each house, at from $15 to $30 per month, or will sell cheap for monthly payments. C. E. BROWNE, Room 11, 108 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK, EXCELLENT RESIdence, near depot. Rent, $40. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 36, 149 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 43 EMMA-ST., $10; ALSO cottage, barn, and lot 200x100, $14 a month, 1185 Lake-st.

TO RENT—AT ENGLEWOOD—ONE COSY COTtage, 6 rooms; also one 8-room house; finest portion of town. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT—AT LAKE FOREST, TWO NICE COTtages; will be rented cheap to good tenants. Also one or two desirable dwellings for sale cheap. Inquire of S. LIND, 150 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH MARBLE bowls and water on first floor. Also cheerful and airy rooms, nicely furnished and desirable for gentlemen, on second and third floors. 47 LaSalle-st., near the corner of Randolph.

TO RENT—ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, FURnished or unfurnished, at 56 South Ann-st., between Madison and Washington-sts., in 3-story and basement stone front, with all modern improvements; good table-board in block.

TO RENT—THREE BEAUTIFUL ROOMS CORNER of Wabash-av. and Monroe-st., suitable for a dentist or for light housekeeping, sleeping apartments, or offices; rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of ELY & CO.

TO RENT—SUITES OF 3 ROOMS, MODERN IMprovements, in Thompson's Block, West Madison-st. (one corner), suitable for housekeeping, light and airy; rent cheap to good parties. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SUITES WITH PRESSES AND PANtries, $4 to $15. Interest at 20 per cent allowed for advances on rent. STEWART, 202 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—VERY NICE ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, single or en suite. 826 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS SUITABLE FOR housekeeping, on first floor over store 249 East Randolph-st. P. W. SNOWHOOK, 85 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE room, at 1019 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—IN A SMALL GERMAN PRIVATE family, a nice furnished single front room, with use of the bath, at 25 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—TO A GOOD PARTY, 18, 20, OR 30 ROOMS in buildings 143 and 145 East Monroe-st.; a rare opportunity; will be rented cheaply; all rooms conveniently and well situated. JOHN MILLER, or J. P. SMITH, 143 Monroe-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—TWO BACK ROOMS, WATER AND gas, $15 per month; also small furnished room, cheap. 764 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOM AT 264 Ohio-st.

TO RENT—4 DESIRABLE BED-ROOMS AND parlor, furnished, at 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH large closets, to gentlemen at low rental; also stable. 665 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, suitable for gentlemen or ladies; near Grand Pacific; 16 Sherman-st. Transients taken.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED LARGE FRONT room, splendid for the summer, east side, new brick; southwest corner Adams and Jefferson-sts., cheap to right parties. Inquire third floor.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite. 192 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS; best location in the city and lowest rents. 161 South Clark-st., Room 8.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A CHANCE TO BUY AN ELEGANT PARLOR-suit at a bargain. We are offering a number of fine quality parlor-suits which were manufactured expressly for best-city retail trade, taken in payment of a loan made to a manufacturer. The suits are in latest styles, and will be sold at less than first cost of material.

A handsome walnut and silk suit, 7 pieces, finely carved, retail price $300, for $150.

A $275 silk parlor-suit, with rich puffing, only $140.

A very fine medallion suit, finely-carved walnut, inlaid, crimson silk, rich puffing, retail price $240, for $110.

A walnut and terry suit, with plush puffings, only $100.

A handsome walnut and terry suit, Bismarck, with puffings, 7 pieces, only $65.

Goods will be packed carefully for shipment.

Residence 673 Wabash-av., north of Fourteenth-st.

Residence 673 Wabash-av., north of Fourteenth-st.

FOR SALE—FORTY YARDS OF TAPESTRY Brussels carpet. Call on DENTIST to-day at 269 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND CANOPY top, willow phaeton, with knumble seat; must be good quality and cheap. Show to PENNOYER & CO., 302 and 304 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—NOT FRAUDulently. Fee after decree. Ten years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—THREE BEAUTIFUL ROOMS CORNER of Wabash-av. and Monroe-st., suitable for a dentist or for light housekeeping, sleeping apartments, or offices; rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of ELY & CO.

TO RENT—STORE 192 AND 196 WEST MADISON-st., near Halsted; rent low to good party. COLE, NEWELL & MOSHER, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE CORNER GREEN AND MADIson; also 211 West Madison for boot and shoe business. COLE, NEWELL & MOSHER, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FINE STORE ON TWENTY-SECOND-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. Excellent location. H. WOOD, 150 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF POLK and Morgan-sts.; just the place for a flour and feed store. L. J. HITZ, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—MARBLE-FRONT STORE, CHEAP, fine tenement, 7 to 12 rooms; also paint-shop; will take rent in painting. Call 221 Madison-st. N. S. GROW.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE STORES; ALSO LARGE corner basement, northwest corner Halsted and Harrison-sts. Apply to J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE 253 WEST MADISON-ST., GOOD front, choice location for business. Immediate possession. Rent low. See OWNER, 428 West Van Buren.

TO RENT—STORES 46 AND 48 WEST LAKE-ST., 27½x80, lighted on three sides, central location for commission business. Upper floors suitable for light manufacturing. Will be rented together or separate. Apply at 36 South Canal-st., or GOODRIDGE & STOKES.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS IN BUILDING 136 Clark-st. P. D. HAMILTON, Room 2.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE FOR BOARD OF TRADE man, first floor, at Nos. 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., occupied by J. H. Hurlbut & Co. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 36, 149 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, WITH USE OF VAULT. Room 59 Ashland Block.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—TWO CONNECTED FRAME BUILDings, each 24x80, suitable for manufacturing purposes, with boiler, and engine about 15-horse power. 312 and 314 West Lake-st. Apply to the Chicago White Lead and Oil Company, corner of Green and Fulton-sts.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM 22x150 ON SECOND floor of 34 and 36 South Canal-st., corner Washington, with or without power; lighted on two sides; suitable for salesroom in any branch of business. Will divide if desired. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—DOCK—150 FEET RIVER FRONT, NEAR Twenty-second-st. bridge; railroad track on this property. Apply to JAMES GAMBLE, Room C, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—THE VERY VALUABLE dock property on the South Branch and Magazine slip, now occupied as a lumber-yard by Bushnell, Walworth & Reed. Apply to H. WALLER, No. 84 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE AND EXCELLENT BARN, all in good order, in the rear of 57 Calumet-av. For terms inquire at Room 28 Tribune Building, 2 to 4 p. m.

TO RENT—DOCK, NEAR SOUTH END OF Canal-st. Apply to C. E. HOLMES, No. 89 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—I WANT A CONVENIENT house, 7 or 8 rooms, on the North Side, for $40 or $45. Small family (three adults). Call at 24 East Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OR HOUSE ON West Side; small family of adults. Price about $25 per month. Address A 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED house on South Side or West Side, and buy furniture. J. H. HILL, Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, FURnished or unfurnished, with all modern improvements, in a pleasant location for private family. Address B 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR SIX MONTHS OR A year, a furnished house in Evanston or Oak Park. Address C 15, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND MORTGAGES bought and sold; loans made on real estate. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 72 East Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN, AT 9 PER CENT, IN SUMS of $5,000 to $50,000, on improved real estate in Chicago or Cook County. F. C. TAYLOR, No. 5 Honore Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, 3 or 5 years, in sums of $20,000 at 8 per cent; sums of $3,000 to $10,000 at lowest rates. E. C. COLE & CO., 144 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Singer machines, and other collaterals. Private loan-office 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, in sums of $2,000 and upwards at current rates; also $10,000 at 8 per cent. Apply to F. FINCH, with MATTOCKS & MASON, Room 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES OF INterest on improved real estate security in Chicago and Cook County. Builders' loans a specialty. H. E. WILCOX, 84 Washington-st., Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND UPwards at 8, 9, and 10 per cent. A. S. PALMER, Jr., 94 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $1,000 AND UPWARD, CASH in hand, for a term of years to suit. J. MILTON OLIVER, 37 and 38 Reaper Block, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CHICAGO PROPERTY IN sums of $2,000 and upwards at lowest market rates. J. D. HARVEY, 89 Washington-st., southwest corner Dearborn.

TO LOAN—IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT, ON GOOD INside improved or unimproved property. H. OSBORN & SON, 125 LaSalle-st.

WILL MAKE A FEW BUILDING LOANS AT low rates; also loans on good business property at 8 per cent. O. SMITH & SON, 100 East Washington-st., basement.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $150 OR $200 FOR 3 OR 6 months; good security given. Call or address H. P. ROBINSON, 22 West Quincy-st., corner Clinton.

WANTED—$600 FOR ONE YEAR ON TWO POLIcies life insurance, one paid up; interest paid in advance. Address C 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$500 OR $600; SHORT time. Good two-story 8-room house, well rented, as security, and will pay 5 per cent per month. Address S 65, Tribune office.

$2,000, $3,500, $5,000, TO $30,000 TO LOAN ON city, suburban, or farms. CHURCH & LINGLE, 11 Portland Block, Dearborn-st., corner of Washington.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY REAL estate, 3 to 5 years; interest 8 to 10 per cent; can close at once. HENRY L. HILL, Hawley Building.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—WESTON & CO., 196 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., HAVE SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND HARNESS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, AT 10 A. M. Ample time given to test all horses sold under warrantee.

A FINE STOCK OF CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, phaetons, etc., at reasonable prices, at HILL'S Repository, 27 and 29 South Clinton-st., near Washington.

AT 43 MONROE-ST., OPPOSITE PALMER HOUSE, carriages, buggies, and phaetons; a great variety of styles suited to all purposes. G. L. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH DOG-CART (TILBURY) and heavy silver-plated tandem harness, both best London make, and but little used. Inquire at Palmer House Stables, Wabash-av.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY A LADY'S OR DOCTOR'S phaeton, side-bar road wagon, or pleasure wagon, call and examine the bankrupt stock for sale at less than manufacturers' prices at 41 and 43 Fourteenth-st., near Michigan-av. E. D. BAILEY.

MARTIN'S HORSE AND CARRIAGE BAZAAR, 257 AND 259 STATE-ST., SOUTH OF JACKSON-ST., ESTABLISHED FOR THE SALE BY AUCTION OR PRIVATE CONTRACT OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, ETC. On Commission Only. REGULAR AUCTION SALES ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS. THOS. H. MARTIN, Auctioneer.

OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES AT AUCTION, SATURday, May 1, at 11 o'clock a. m. sharp: 2 democrat wagons, 1 2-spring phaeton, 1 3-spring phaeton, 1 jump-seat top-carriage, 1 side-bar road wagon, 1 business buggy, 20 sets single and double harness. By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

P. L. SMITH HAS, AT 296 WABASH-AV., A splendid stock of carriages of Eastern and own manufacture at low prices. Sole agent for sale of Kean & Lines' coaches.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH SOME money to buy a stove and hardware store on one of the principal streets in the city, with good custom; over 20 years' standing; goods will be sold at or below cost. The building can be rented with a long lease; also house, lot, and barn to be sold. Part cash and the rest on easy terms. Address E 17, Tribune office.

A STOCK OF QUEENSWARE GLASS AND SILverware, in one of the best towns in Illinois, for sale. Have a good city and local trade, both wholesale and retail. To a cash customer we can offer a good paying business of an old and established house; the only one of the kind in the place. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars, inquire of BOWEN & KENT, 252 Wabash-av.

A LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE, WITH 150 good paying boarders in first-class condition. Address G 80, Tribune office.

A WINE AND BEER HALL FOR SALE CHEAP; two billiard and one pool-table; doing a good business; rent low. Call at 50 and 52 West Madison-st.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE; DOING A GOOD business; payment taken in part cash, real estate, or good furniture. Apply or address M, 256 West Lake-st., second floor.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR AN ENERGETIC man to get into a light and profitable business; must have $50 to $100. Call to-day at 145 Clark-st., Room 30.

SALOON AND BILLIARD-ROOM AT A BARGAIN, for cash; best place on West Madison-st. Apply at 112 West Madison-st., from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m.

THE BEST CASH GROCERY ON THE WEST SIDE for sale; clean stock; good trade; a good chance for business. Good reasons for selling. Inquire at 167 West Harrison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—FROM $3,000 TO $4,000 IN an old-established gas manufacturing business. Apply to D. HUMPHREYS, 28 South Market-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SMALL CAPITAL TO manufacture a new patent article. None but those meaning business need apply. J. M. DUSENBERRY, boarding-house 615 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—HAVING BUILDING SUITable for bathing establishment. Advertiser has a medicated bath which acts like a charm on all skin diseases and scrofula, and the only thing known to radically cure; a thorough test given to satisfy the most incredulous before investing. Apply at 132 Clark-st., Room 18.

PARTNER WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROduce and commission man would like to join another as partner, with small capital. B 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS salesman at J. A. KING & CO.'S, 680 West Lake-st. References required.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS SALESman and window-dresser can find steady employment and good wages at ROMAN'S, North Clark and Erie-sts.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN A dry goods store. Apply 1250 State-st.

WANTED—DRY GOODS SALESMAN IN DRESS goods and white goods department. Address G 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WANT A BOOKKEEPER AND CASHier; salary, $1,000; must be able to deposit $250, and have A 1 references. Address D 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—$800 OR $900—WILL GIVE PERmanent employment in country store as salesman to good man who can loan his employer above amount; references required. Address C 55, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN WAGONmaker; a steady man who thoroughly understands the business. Address E. H. HUNT, Port Byron, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BRASS-POLISHER; to a good man there will be a steady job. Address, with references, BEBB, THOMAS & CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—GARDENER—BY A PRIVATE FAMily in the country near Chicago, a competent person who will make himself generally useful; if married, occasional employment may be given to his wife. Apply at Anchor Line Office, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PAINTERS AND CALciminers; none others need apply; at MORRISON & BROTHER'S, 308 South State-st.

WANTED—PAINTERS AND CALCIMINERS THIS morning, at 130 Throop-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CRACKER BAKER. Call at THOMPSON & TEMPLETON'S, 213 East Randolph-st., after 10 o'clock a. m. to-day.

WANTED—CARRIAGE-TRIMMER, 2 BOYS TO paint; some that have worked at the trade preferred. AL. S. MILLAR, 196 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHOEMAKER, AND a No. 1 tailor; men with families preferred; both must come well recommended, and to such we will give steady employment and fair wages. Call on or address RANSOM & SIMPIER, South Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRINTER AND toner in a photograph gallery. Apply to G. A. DOUGLASS, with C. W. Stevens, 158 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TURNER. APPLY CORNER Kingsbury and Illinois-sts. WM. MAVOR & CO.

WANTED—12 PLUMBERS AND HELPERS AT McGINLEY'S, 154 Fifth-av.; come early with tools; also gas-fitter.

WANTED—A FOREMAN FOR NEWSPAPER who will take $500 interest. Address GEO. E. EARLIE, Dundee, Ill.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—20 FIRST-CLASS UPholsterers to go to San Francisco; good pay and steady work for first-class mechanics; none others need apply to E. E. McALISTER, 84 West Randolph-st., for four days only.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in private family. Apply in square No. 277 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; a stranger in the city preferred. Call to-day at No. 18 South Green-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD CARPENTERS ON bench-work and trimming. Apply to P. J. SEXTON, 58 and 60 Pacific-av.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTER—TO such we will give steady employment and good wages. Apply at once to DE REMER & SQUIER, Elgin, Ill.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN OR SWEDE to take care of horses and make himself generally useful. Call at Room 43 McCormick Block, corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses, milk cows, and tend a garden. Apply, after 9 o'clock, at Room 2, 102 Madison-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD MEN FOR THREE railroads; free fare; company work; 25 farm hands; only capable men need apply. 21 West Randolph-st. A. HALVORSEN.

WANTED—FIFTY RAILROAD LABORERS FOR gravel trains and section work. Apply to C. V. SNELL & CO., 22 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FIFTY RAILROAD LABORERS, FREE fare; 50 for quarries; 20 for saw-mills, farms, etc. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1, up-stairs.

WANTED—TEN SAW-MILL HANDS, TWENTY for railroad; $1.50 per day; free fare; go to-day; 10 men and man and wife on farm. ANGELL & CO., 362 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN—$72 A WEEK CAN BE MADE by men of genteel appearance and average tact. We have the fastest-selling goods and the best plan for selling, and will send $1 samples free to men that can raise $20 to $50. Boys, street-talkers, and peddlers not wanted, but men that want a permanent business that pays, are requested to seal their envelopes and address RAY & CO., Chicago. 61 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—MEN SEEKING PROFITABLE BUSIness to sell our goods. Pays immensely. AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY, 114 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC AND RELIABLE man with $200 ready money, can secure a steady, paying situation, city or country. Address H 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE AMERICAN BOY, about 14 years of age, to make himself generally useful in a retail shoe store. Address, with references, C 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE MAN as competent manager of a strictly first-class restaurant; situation permanent. Applicants must state references and salary expected. Address C 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CANVASSERS FOR something that will sell, in city or country; no capital required. Room 13, Exchange Building.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL FARM HAND TO work on farm; must be a steady, sober man; no other need apply. Call to-day, from 12 to 1 o'clock, at 157 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—AN A 1 BOOKSALESMAN TO HANDLE a magnificently illustrated bound work in one volume. Liberal terms and exclusive control. Reliable references indispensable. Address G 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—NOBBY NEW IDEA FOR SALESMEN and agents, city and country; extra profits; no luggage. Room 46 Ashland Block, Randolph and Clark-sts.

WANTED—TO BUY GRAIN FOR SOME GOOD, responsible house; good location; 90 miles from Chicago; competing point in freights; large quantity of corn yet in country; can furnish best of reference. Address C 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be good cook and laundress; for small family. Apply at 453 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 409 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 708 West Adams-st., near Lincoln.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR DINING-ROOM WORK in private boarding-house, at 548 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 264 Ohio-st.; German preferred.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT GIRL TO DO SECond work in a small family; German or Swede preferred. 673 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGH COOK, A WAITRESS, and a laundress, at 363 Superior-st. References required.

WANTED—GOOD COMPETENT GIRL TO DO second work. Apply at 1148 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; private family; references required. 205 Jackson-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and iron. Apply at 497 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family; liberal wages will be paid to a competent girl. Apply at 188 West Jackson-st., near Hoyne.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT 288 ILLINOIS-ST., a first-class cook.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 728 North Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a small family; must come well recommended. 1196 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron. Address O 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family where there are children. 884 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WHO CAN APPRECIate kind treatment, in a small family. Call at 408 Vernon-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE WOMAN TO DO GENeral housework in a small family. A permanent home and first-class wages guaranteed. Good reference required. Apply by letter to S. H. WINSOR, U. S. Register, Cheyenne, Wyo. Ter.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Good wages. Call at 418 Warren-av.

WANTED—ONE GOOD COOK AND ONE SECOND girl. Apply, Tuesday morning, 580 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. House-cleaning over. No. 731 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for a family of four persons, one not afraid to work; good wages. Irish not wanted. No. 25 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must understand cooking; good wages. 747 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY GIRL TO TAKE charge of furnished rooms; must not be afraid to work; German or American preferred. Inquire at 95 West Madison-st., from 12 m. to 5 p. m.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family. Apply at 1019 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL ACCUSTOMED TO COOKING, and do washing and ironing. 207 Henry-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHAMBERMAID. Apply at Room 44, No. 106 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO ASSIST IN HOUSEkeeping. Call at 330 Wabash-av., office.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 1284 Prairie-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A STOUT GIRL, ABOUT 15, TO TAKE care of a child a year old. Apply immediately at 730 West Adams-st.

WANTED—AT 15½ SILVER-ST., A YOUNG GIRL to take care of a baby and attend to other children; must be kind and obliging.

WANTED—A WET NURSE TO NURSE CHILD 1 week old; must be healthy and well recommended; can have good home. Inquire at the house of Capt. ELLIS, 128 Lincoln-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—HAND TO SEW ON LADIES' UNDERwear. Those who wish to purchase machine can do so of us and pay for them in work. 123 East Madison-st., second floor.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS AT 207 Superior-st. Best references required.

WANTED—10 GOOD IRONERS ON NEW AND old shirts, at the Oriental Steam Laundry, 428 West Randolph-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, laundries, city and country, at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GIRLS for general housework. Please call at MRS. PATTEN'S, 200 North Clark-st.

WANTED—TEN GOOD GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework, one chambermaid, and five good cooks for the lakes. Apply at 141 South Water-st., corner of Clark, Room 1 up-stairs.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A YOUNG LADY TO attend a cigar-stand; a good salary will be paid to the right person. Apply at No. 60 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—GIRLS TO SORT RAGS AT 294 FOURTH-av.

WANTED—THREE BURNISHERS. APPLY TO McKNIGHT, 6 Calhoun-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOUTHERN MAN in some wholesale house as salesman; can control good trade as have an extensive acquaintance in Missouri, Texas, and nearly all the Southern States; A 1 references furnished. Address C 30, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS draughtsman and machinist. Designs made, estimates, &c. Thoroughly posted on details; an expert on pumping machinery. References unexceptionable. Address B 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BUTCHER, WITH several years' experience in a meat market, speaks English, Scandinavian, and German. Call or address Hotel Denmark, Milwaukee-av., 9 and 11.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AS ENGINEER and janitor of a building; good references given. Address or call at Room 27 Marine Block, Lake and LaSalle-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS engineer or assistant; good references given. Address H E, 429 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CUTter, German, with Linthicum's system. No objection to going into the country. Address C 45, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN THAT speaks English, understands about gardening, and can make himself generally useful; any kind of work; city or country. Prefers American private family. Can come well recommended. Address GEORGE MAURITZ, 245 East Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR OR delivery. Will furnish light wagon and horse. Best of reference. Address C 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH a slight knowledge of surveying; city or country. Address GEO. B. ROBERTSON, 155½ West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOT and shoe man desires an engagement with a first-class house; prefer traveling. Address C 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family; understands the care of horses, driving, milking, and garden, and make himself generally useful; would prefer the country. Can give reference. Address A. DEAN, Downer's Grove, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS IN one family; one as cook the other as second girl; best of reference given if required; please call at No. 137 Butterfield-st. for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN GIRLS who can speak good English to do housework in a private family, or second work. Call or address 23 Hastings-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK OR to take care of a baby. 264 South Clinton-st., in the basement. Inquire for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL IN an American family to cook or do general housework. Please call at 226 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS first-class cook, or for general housework. 276 East Division-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family. Apply at 794 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS cook, or will do general housework in small family; reference given. 41 Fourteenth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY THREE SWEDISH girls, two for general housework and one as second girl. Inquire at 204 South Park-av. MRS. SANDBERG.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL FOR general housework. Call at 197 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW and child in a small family; work for small pay; will go in country. Inquire at 123 Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl for second work or general housework. Call for two days at 187 Bremer-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS in a private family, one as cook and one as second girl. References given if required. Call or address 51 Spring-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework in a small family. Address D 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A COOK OR GENERAL housework in a small family. Please call at No. 128½ North Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A VERY NICE DANish girl, would prefer second-work, or do light housework. Apply 933 State-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY DESIRES WASHing to do at home; can give good reference. Address W 16, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO to take care of child in a family boarding; can go home nights if on South Side. Address C 73, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN widow, as child nurse or seamstress; would like to travel; would go to Europe with an invalid; best of reference given. Address NURSE, Aurora, Ill., Box 543.

Milliners.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MILLINER. CALL at 93 South Peoria-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SEWING girl in a shop. Please call at 65 Frank-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE private family as seamstress or assist in dressmaking or operate the Wheeler & Wilson machine; will go by the day, week, or month; is first-class. Call or address M B N, Woman's Home, Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A dressmaking establishment. Address G 68, Tribune office.

Employment Agents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help can be suited on short notice by applying to Mrs. S. LAPRISE, 364 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office and laundry, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—LAKE CAPTAINS TAKE notice—10 first-class cooks wanting situations to go on the lake. Call at MRS. PATTEN'S, 200 North Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help, with best of reference, furnished at once for city or country. MRS. BAKER'S, 41 East Fourteenth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR ALL CLASSES OF female help; the best kind can be obtained at the office of R. F. CHRISTIAN, 141 South Water-st., corner of South Clark, Room 1, up-stairs.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS cashier or corresponding clerk. Three years' experience. Best city references. Please address F 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE AS WRITing and book-keeping, by an American widow lady, a stranger in the city, with references as a lady to fill a position of responsibility and trust. Address A 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO DO house-cleaning and washing for 3 or 4 days in the week. Inquire at 25 Evans-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—300,000 GOOD SECOND-HAND GRAIN bags, capacity to hold 140 lbs. each; 36x22 inches; 15d each. Apply to ALEXANDER & GRAY, General Merchants, 1 Batavia Buildings, Liverpool, England.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND MARBLE MANTEL and grate complete, little used and in good order. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 31 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR NEW furniture, 20 feet walnut counter with desks suitable for a bank or fine office, as good as new and cheap. Apply at Room 5, No. 88 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME DWELLING—SITUATED ON West Randolph-st., northeast corner of Curtis; must be moved off or torn down at once. Proposals for the whole or any part of the material on the lot may be sent to office of E. M. Randolph, Architect, 57 Major Block. CAPEL & CROSS. Or exchange for building material.

FOR SALE—MEMBERSHIP IN THE CHICAGO Board of Trade. D 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COUNTERS AND SHELVING FOR dry goods, druggists, saloons, and 100 ft of wire railing for bankers' or insurance offices; also a lot of marble top and black walnut dining tables, and other goods for hotels and restaurants, at SMITH & HEANEY'S, No. 60 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—1 POOL TABLE IN GOOD ORDER, $65, and one pigeon-hole table for $40, with lots of other goods, second-hand, cheap as dirt, at SMITH & HEANEY'S, 60 Fifth-av.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY FOR A low price; one double-head panel-raiser (S. A. Fay & Co. Cincinnati, O.); one sash and door moulding machine, (C. B. Tompkins, Rochester); one blind-slat machine (J. P. & T. Clark, Elgin, Ill.); one foot-mortise machine, one door and one sash-tenon, almost new and in good order. Inquire in Factory, 154 West Erie-st., corner of Carpenter-st.

FOR SALE—30-HORSE POWER STEAM ENGINE; cylinder 12 in. diameter, 30 in. stroke, in good order, at HARRIS' Safe Manufactory, 23 and 25 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT AN 8 OR 10 HORSE-POWER portable engine with a view to purchase. Address ENGINE, Room 4, 228 South Water-st.

BEECHER.

Another Sensational Episode in the Scandal Case.

It Was "the Poor Child, Lying There," Who Did It.

Elizabeth Writes a Letter, to Be Read by Judge Neilson.

It Is Supposed She Wants to Testify, and that She Protests Her Innocence.

Evidently a Nice Little Game of Tracy's and Shearman's.

"Methinks the Lady Doth Protest Too Much," is the General Comment.

Rebutting Evidence About Tilton's Part in the Communist Procession.

Also to Show Some Conspicuous Inaccuracies in Tracy's Testimony.

MRS. TILTON'S LETTER.

THE INTEREST ATTENDING ITS UNEXPECTED PRESENTATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 3.—One of the most dramatic scenes of the trial occurred at the opening of the day's session, and was evidently a surprise to all, except one or two of Mr. Beecher's lawyers. Mrs. Tilton had come into court at the usual hour, accompanied by Mrs. Field and Mrs. Ovington, and the Court had no sooner been organized than she, rising and facing the Judge, cried out in her low voice, a little tremulous from embarrassment: "Judge Neilson." The Judge heard without distinguishing her, and Mr. Tice, a spectator, repeated her call, at the same time pointing toward her. Mrs. Tilton again spoke up, saying: "Your Honor, I have a communication which I hope your Honor will read aloud." Judge Neilson asked Mr. Evarts to attend to the matter. The envelope held by Mrs. Tilton was given to him, and he, remarking that it was addressed to the Judge, passed it to Judge Neilson, who, after reading the communication, said: "Mrs. Tilton, this matter will be considered deliberately." As soon as Mrs. Tilton's voice had been heard, a hush had fallen upon the audience, and every eye had become fixed upon her slight figure, the only one standing in the centre of the room. Her face flushed a little when she perceived the general attention which she had attracted. Her husband, sitting 10 feet in front of her, half turned in his seat when he heard his wife's voice, but did not look at her. His counsel naturally turned and looked full upon her, as did also Mr. Beecher's, and necks on the bench behind the Judge were stretched forward. The full contents of the communication were not made public, all parties to the suit declining to give a copy for publication. Judge Neilson said that the matter was one to which he felt he ought to give the utmost deliberation. Notwithstanding the request of Mrs. Tilton that it be read aloud, he felt compelled, at least for the present, to consider it a confidential communication, and, even should Mrs. Tilton consent to its immediate publication by him, he should decline to give a copy for publication at once. He should take no further action in the matter at all, unless by motion of counsel, or by some act of Mrs. Tilton.

SOME INTERVIEWS.

Mrs. Tilton was found at the house of Mrs. Ovington, but, from illness and weakness superinduced by the morning's excitement, she had lain down, and communication with her was had only through Mrs. Ovington. The latter stated that the action of Mrs. Tilton had been wholly unexpected by the friends who accompanied her to Court. Mrs. Tilton sent word in reply to an application for a copy of the document that she could not give it until the lawyers of Beecher had consulted upon the subject.

Ex-Judge John K. Porter, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Shearman, and Mr. Abbott, of Mr. Beecher's counsel, were found in consultation. Mr. Tracy stated that the subject was not under consideration by counsel; that Mrs. Tilton's action was without advice from them, and that they knew nothing of her intention; she had given a copy of the letter to Mr. Evarts at the same time she she had handed the original to the Judge by the hands of Mr. Evarts, and this copy Mr. Evarts had taken away with him. The counsel of Mr. Beecher could not, of course, make the letter public. It would be contempt of Court.

FORESHADOWING OF THE CONTENTS OF THE LETTER.

It is understood that the letter embraces—first, an appeal on Mrs. Tilton's part to the Court to be heard in defense of her own character; second, a protest against the injustice of the failure of either side to call her; and, third, a solemn and pathetic assertion of her innocence of adultery.

IT IS THE TESTIMONY IN THE TWO CITIES generally thought here that the proceeding is a weak device by Shearman and Hill, and, probably Tracy, of Beecher's counsel, to break the effect of the failure to call Mrs. Tilton, after repeatedly asserting their intention to do so. One of the counsel informed your correspondent, a week ago, that Mrs. Tilton would be called, and would follow Mr. Morse Halstead. Neither was called.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

Mr. Halstead was examined preliminarily by one of the counsel, who is more pompous than polite, and who, instead of learning what Mr. Halstead could tell, told Mr. Halstead all that he (the counsel) knew about the case. Several letters from Tilton denying any truth in the story of adultery were submitted to counsel, but because of an allusion to one of Beecher's friends the letters were not available; and, finally, Mr. Halstead was allowed to go unexamined; and then Mrs. Tilton was not called. The consequence was that a very unfavorable impression throughout the country was created, and it is said that, to counteract this impression, the ruse of putting Mrs. Tilton forward was devised by the diplomats who conduct Beecher's case outside the Court. It is said Mr. Evarts knew nothing of the matter.

TO-DAY'S WORK.

Four witnesses of importance were examined *during* most of these called established the *fact* that the Tilton reconciliation.

CONSUMPTION.

Beecher's counsel made a great mistake in this *to-day*, and persisted in endeavoring *to establish that theory* when the error was *clear*. *Dr. Hall has been damaging*, in that it *gave a basis for a counter-theory* that the defendant's counsel is manufacturing testimony. In the *end Mr. Evarts*, no *doubt*, will have to admit candidly the *error*.

REBUTTING TESTIMONY.

MRS. WILSON MAKES A MOVE TO JUDGE WILSON.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Mrs. Tilton, accompanied by Mrs. Field, was among the earliest arrivals at the Brooklyn *City Court* this morning, but they were shortly followed by Mr. Beecher and his wife. The plaintiff came into court with Mr. Busch and ex-Judge Morris.

When the jury was called, Mrs. Tilton rose, and, addressing the Court, said: "Judge Neilson, I have a communication which I would beg Your Honor to read aloud before the opening of the proceedings."

The note was passed to Mr. Evarts, who handed it to the Judge, who, after reading it, said that this matter would be considered.

THAT CONSPICUOUS PROCESSION.

Mr. Morris then called as a witness in rebuttal Albert Gerhardt, who made the picture of the Roosevelt procession for *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Journal*, and testified that the picture represented about two blocks long of the procession, and if Mr. Tilton *was* in that part he did not see him. The witness pointed out Mrs. Woodhull, Mr. Claflin, Col. Blood, and Stephen Pearl Andrews.

Henry Otis Fox, a compositor on the *Independent*, testified that he saw Mr. Tilton walking arm-in-arm with Mr. Swinton, and not with any woman. The witness saw Gen. Ryan in a carriage with a woman whom he was afterwards told was Mrs. Woodhull.

William Forss, a confectioner, who has known Theodore Tilton since he was a boy, saw Tilton in the procession. But at a considerable distance from the women.

Lawrence S. Kane, a journalist, who wrote the report of the Roosevelt procession for the New York *Sun*, and was associated with Gen. Ryan in the publication of *Our Society*, saw all the women in the procession, and Mr. Tilton was not with any of them.

Theodore H. Banks, the Grand Marshal of the procession, testified that he saw Mr. Tilton and Mr. Swinton at the finish; that Mr. Tilton was not in a carriage, and that he himself drove off the ground in a carriage with Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Claflin, and Col. Blood. In answer to a question of the Court, the witness said that Gen. Ryan was murdered at Santiago de Cuba.

James W. Stilwell, a lawyer, testified that he saw Miss Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull in the procession, near its head. The former carried a banner. Stephen Pearl Andrews was with Miss Claflin and Col. Blood with Mrs. Woodhull. Mr. Tilton was not in company with the ladies.

A recess was here taken.

MRS. TILTON'S NOTE.

During the recess the question of the contents of Mrs. Tilton's note was eagerly discussed. Judge Neilson refused to intimate what the letter contained. It should not be made public in any event until to-morrow morning, he said, and then only with the consent of counsel. It is understood that the letter refers to the subject of Mrs. Tilton's *giving testimony*. It quotes from a letter of Tilton to his wife, heretofore unpublished, and concludes with the expression of a willingness to abide by any decision which the Court in its discretion may entertain as to her becoming a witness. It is reported that, besides asking to be put upon the witness-stand, Mrs. Tilton strongly asserts her innocence, and makes a warm protest against the injustice of excluding her testimony.

FLORENCE TILTON.

Tilton came into court accompanied by Mrs. Anna M. Middlebrook and her daughter. The latter was at first mistaken for Miss Florence. The latter was in court during the morning session, but remained only for a short time. It is now generally understood that she will be called as a witness in rebuttal, especially if Mrs. Tilton's request to the Chief Justice to appear as a witness should be acceded to.

Henry A. Bowen, a nephew of Henry C. Bowen, was sworn with plaintiff's counsel.

HENRY P. M'MANNUS

was called, and testified that he marched in the communistic procession from Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, a few paces behind Tilton, who was walking with John Swinton. In answer to Mr. Evarts, witness said he first thought of testifying when he read of the trunk perjury in this Court relative to the procession.

ALBERT MAKIN

was called, and testified that he was Superintendent of the Mission Sunday-School of Dr. Storrs' church. He saw Bessie Turner at Mrs. Ovington's last summer, on the day when she went before the Church Committee. He called at the house at about half-past 2 o'clock, and was told that Bessie Turner was in the back parlor with Gen. Tracy. The witness went upstairs and saw Mrs. Tilton. About half an hour later they came down and sat on the piazza, remaining about two hours. Gen. Tracy and Bessie Turner remained in the back parlor during this time. He heard them talking, but did not understand what was said. Gen. Tracy left about 5 o'clock.

A LEGAL CONTROVERSY.

Mr. Evarts asked what testimony this was intended to rebut, and Mr. Morris said it was in rebuttal of both Gen. Tracy and Bessie Turner. Mr. Morris read from the latter's testimony to the effect that Gen. Tracy called upon her only ten minutes before she went before the Committee.

Shearman said that this was another unfounded imputation upon Miss Turner, and that the testimony related to another interview.

Mr. Beach denied this, and Shearman asked him to look at the record.

Beach said that he did not need to look at the record, as he suffered from the gentleman in having some memory and some intelligence. [Laughter.] Both of the counsel then read from the record, each asserting that it supported his position.

Morris was allowed to proceed with the witness, and the latter testified that he remained at tea at Mrs. Ovington's, and took Bessie Turner around to Mr. Storrs' in the evening, in order that she might testify before the Committee. Her testimony before the Committee was the sole topic of the conversation in Mrs. Ovington's house that afternoon.

Cross-examined by Shearman: I had lodged in Tilton's house about a year before that. I am lodging there now, since January. I stayed at meals at Mrs. Ovington's occasionally, but never remember being there very late except on the occasion that Mrs. Tilton's statement was published. I sat in a chair on the piazza and all the time Mrs. Tilton was there; also when I first came in. I saw Tracy in the parlor, and Mrs. Tilton after the latter's arrival. She remained about half an hour, I did not look at the clock when I went into the house. I do not remember what day of the month Miss Turner appeared before the Committee. We had tea that evening about 6 o'clock. Gen. Tracy left about an hour before tea. This witness here left the stand.

FRANKLIN WOODRUFF

was recalled, and testified to Mr. Beach: Prior to my interview with Tracy in Moulton's study, I had *two other interviews* with Tracy,—one alone, and the other in Moulton's presence.

Mr. Evarts objected to these interviews being given, and an argument ensued over the point, but they were allowed in evidence. Witness continued: In that interview with Tracy I said that Tilton's charge against Beecher was adultery.

Beach asked witness if he told Tracy that Beecher had advanced $500 in relief of Tilton's family.

Evarts objected to this, and another argument ensued over the introduction of this evidence.

The Court allowed the question, and witness said: I did give this information to Tracy.

The witness was then asked if, in that interview in the fall of 1872, Tilton said to Tracy that his wife was not guilty of adultery with Beecher. This caused a third lengthy argument, Evarts contending that this had been gone over before.

The witness finally said: I do not recollect that this occurred. I never remember hearing Tilton saying that Beecher was an adulterer, nor Tracy saying, "With your *wife?* nor Tilton replying, "No, with another woman," or "with other women."

The Court adjourned.

PLYMOUTH REINFORCEMENTS.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Mr. Beecher yesterday received into Plymouth Church 105 new members, seventy-five on profession of faith and thirty by letter from sister churches. After baptizing twenty-six of the new members, Mr. Beecher announced that children would be baptized in the church on Sunday next. Henry C. Bowen and his family were among the communicants. Between the administering of the bread and wine, Mr. Beecher stood on the floor, almost hidden behind a vase of lilies, and prayed.

MILWAUKEE.

The Board of Health Report—The Young Men's Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 3.—The report of deaths for April shows 159 deceased, all white, 80 being male and 79 female, 14 from bronchitis, 10 from consumption, 29 from convulsions, 8 from scarlet fever, 5 from inflammation of the lungs, 5 from meningitis, 7 from old age, 13 still-born 4 whooping cough; all the rest distributed in ones and threes over a list of several hundred complaints. Of the total number the extraordinary proportion of 113 were under 5 years of age, 62 being male, and 51 female; 127 were natives of the United States, 20 of Germany, 4 of Ireland, the remainder of other countries.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Association will take place to-morrow evening, when the reports of the President and Trustees will be made, and candidates nominated for office for the ensuing year. The regular ticket will be headed by Capt. Ed Ferguson, Pension Agent.

The Merchants' Association met to-day and elected officers as follows: President, Clarence Sheppard; Vice-President, James M. Crombie; Secretary, W. A. Collins; Treasurer, Chester Steele; Trustees, John Nazro, John Black, Dr. Bolton, G. Bremer, and T. W. Goodrich. The meeting appointed Dr. Bolton, W. G. Benedict, and John Black a committee to co-operate with other committees for Oshkosh relief.

The Panel Kearney, now visiting Boston, will leave at once for Milwaukee to attend the consecration ceremonies to be held in that city.

DARK DEEDS.

Narrative of the Recent Outbreak of Popular Fury at Nashville.

The Negro's Crime, and the Mob's Desire to Hang Him Haman-High.

The Judge's Remarks to the Grand Jury Yesterday Regarding the Riot.

Account of a Bloody Mutiny on Board of an Atlantic Vessel.

A Comprehensive Job by Burglars at Cornell, Ia.

Other Misdoings.

THE NASHVILLE ATROCITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 3.—In charging the Grand Jury to-day in regard to the mobbing of Reed for the murder of a policemen, Judge Frazier said it was an uncalled-for, unwarranted, and wanton violation of all law, civil or moral. He condemned the act as a shameful disgrace to the city and county, and directed that a searching investigation be made. The mob has been so strongly condemned by the community as to make the officers of the law wince, and call forth cards of explanation.

Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, May 1.

An unprovoked and atrocious murder was committed at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Jo Reed and wife, residing on Whiteside street, near Front, had been quarreling for upward of an hour. The battle of words had given place to a battle of blows, and three attempts had been made to secure the services of a policeman to put a quietus to it, when, at last, Officer Robert Frazier was hailed moving along his beat on that thoroughfare. Passing through the gate, and along a narrow plank walk, he soon found himself face to face with the combatants.

Reed denied that he had done anything worthy of arrest. His wife, who was seated crying, told the whole truth. She said they had been both quarreling and fighting, and Reed need not deny it. Frazier told her that she might remain, and Reed that he would have to accompany him to the work-house. Reed became greatly enraged at this proposition, and said, "I'll be d—d if any one policeman can take me anywhere." Frazier remarked to him that he reckoned one policeman could, and he would have to go along. At that moment Reed, who had kept his right hand upon his pistol in his pantaloons pocket, ready to do the deed of murder, jerked it out and shot Officer Frazier dead upon the spot, and rushed out of the room into the street, through Whiteside to Front, through Front to Madison, and through Madison street to the river, plunging into the turbid stream with the intention, it is believed, of hailing his way across; he swift current to the opposite shore, where he hoped to make good his escape. Being unable to stem the rapidly flowing tide, he was forced to swim back to the bank, down which he ran as fast as his saturated clothing would permit him. Seeing an officer upon the hill just below, he ran back again and then retraced his steps, making a dash toward the race course, where he doubtless wished to enter the friendly cover of the canebrake just beyond. But in this he was foiled, and made up his mind at once to hide himself among the ruins of what was once Mr. John Ritter's brewery, just across the way from the Tennessee Chair and Furniture Manufactory.

[While secreted in this place, the murderer was discovered and arrested, and taken to jail, narrowly escaping lynching while on the route thither.]

Scarcely had the heavens become obscured in the blackness of the night, ere quite a number of persons began to assemble on Broad street, in front of the Maxwell House and on the south side of the public square. Of course their purpose was easily divined—that of taking the prisoner from the jail by violent force and means, and with a short shrift avenge the death of the murdered officer. As the minutes glided swiftly by, the crowd increased rapidly. From all directions they gathered in groups, augured in low conversation, and discussed the event of the day. The moments slipped away, the crowd grew still larger, and at 9 o'clock the decisive moment arrived. A rush was made toward Front street, and a moment later the City-Hall bell sounded the riot signal, which was succeeded by a dozen or more taps. In less time than it takes to write it almost, the south side of the square was swarming with thousands of excited men and boys. Rushing down Front street with a wild and frantic impetuosity, their progress was checked by a number of policemen stationed in the middle and on both sides of the street, opposite Widener's stable. By this time the mob had made a circuit via Clark's street, and gathered in front of the jail, the door of which was guarded by eight or ten officers.

The scene which then ensued was never excelled in the history of Nashville before. The air was filled with shouts, cries, curses, and execrations against the murderer, and demands that vengeance be meted out to him. It was unsuccessfully rallied by Mayor Howell and W. F. Meacham, who mounted the stair steps and entreated the mob to disperse and leave the prisoner to be punished by law. But as they were determined to have blood for blood, the crowd soon hooted and hissed them down, and the wildest confusion again prevailed. Cries of "Bring him out!" "Hang him!" "Shoot him!" "Give him up!" "Tear down the jail!" and hundreds of other exclamations to which but one meaning was attached, were uttered by the throng, who, like tigers and lions, were panting and thirsting for blood. It was then learned that Jailer Haycein had ordered a hack, in which to convey Reed to the barracks for better protection, but before it had arrived the mob came, thus preventing his removal. It was currently believed by the spectators, had an officer fired a shot or so in the air, that the mob, consisting of but comparatively few persons, the greater majority being only spectators, would have placed great faith in the saying that a discretion is the better part of valor, and taken to their heels in inglorious flight. The resistance of the police was but feeble, and, like grain before the reaper, they went down at the approach of the mob. The glass in the doors leading to the jail were shattered into ten thousand fragments, and the frames battered down. Like a restless flood the mob rushed on until checked by the second door. Under the influence of their united blows and strength it fell, and in they went into the office. Here one of the guards was found, and, on being told to give up the keys, replied that he did not know where they were. He was seized and the keys taken from his pocket. Ingress was then obtained through it, and the mob dosed themselves in the yard.

Several policemen had been stationed in there, but, as the lights had been turned out by the mob, in order to give them a better chance to do their nocturnal work, it was impossible to distinguish friend or foe.

Banner reporter, on following the crowd into the jail yard, witnessed the scene here described. The very few leaders, numbering not more than half a dozen of active workers,—and they boys whose ages did not exceed 20 years,—found a solitary policeman in front of the iron outside jail door, who vowed that if they entered the jail they would do it over his dead body. This policeman was immediately taken charge of by three of the mob and carried somewhat roughly out of the jail. The leaders of the mob now saw proper to disguise themselves, which they effectually did by tying their handkerchiefs over the lower part of their faces, and again proceeded to work. The leaders, cheered on by a crowd of twenty or thirty, after getting the sledge the large door, found their further progress impeded by the massive doors leading to the cells. After a little pause for rest, a few of the party were sent after cold-chisels and sledge hammers. Before getting through the outside door, Marshal Pitman told them to desist, as the negro was confined in the dungeon, and it would be an impossibility for them to get him. They, however, were not disposed to listen to that kind of talk or any other, and Marshal Pitman was received by the mob and carried out to the front.

The mob, on getting inside the jail proper, inquired of the other prisoners as to the whereabouts of Reed, and all answered as of one voice, "In No. 5." Finding the door to this cell fastened with a bar of iron and locked with a large padlock, they set to work, and, breaking the lock, were soon in No. 5. As there were other prisoners in the cell, they were at a loss to know which was the negro they wanted, until some one stepped up and identified him. Cries for a rope, and "Shoot him! shoot him!" and "Don't kill him! don't kill him!" were heard on all sides. A small rope, used as a clothes-line, was procured from the jail-yard, which was passed around the neck of the victim, and he was jerked and hauled out of his cell into the street.

Before reaching the street a voice called out, "To the bridge with him!" and no sooner were they out of the jail building than he was hurried toward the suspension bridge, several holding him by the arms, and running him along at a rapid pace, followed by the yelling thousands who had gathered to see the lynching. Opposite Capt. Hammer's stable, some one who had him by the collar put a pistol to the murderer's head and fired, when the prisoner cried out, "Oh, mercy!" and the yelling became louder, while the almost lifeless negro was hurried along even more rapidly than before. A rope had been already noosed around his neck. Turning into the right-hand walk of the bridge, about 20 feet from the stone-pillar, the leaders stopped and raised their victim to the bridge-railing. Another shot was fired into his brain, while the crowd put themselves into every position for catching a sight of him. He was then swung over the bridge.

When thrown from the bridge, the rope with which he was bound broke, and his body fell with a dull thud on the bank below and rolled, as is supposed, into the dark rolling waves of the Cumberland. For a moment the voices of the assembled multitude were hushed in listening for some sound to tell whether he was yet living. Then the tumult began again, and several persons imagining they saw him still on the bank below, fired at the supposed body, and cried for lights and ropes to scale the rocky bluff and find the body, if it still remained out of the water. After a short delay, lanterns were brought, and some adventurous leaders descended by the small ladder at the side of the bridge, and, climbing down the dangerous steps, explored the whole bank of the river, but the search was finally abandoned, but will probably be renewed this morning either by the authorities or some one else. It was found by the last party of searchers that he had struck the bluff head foremost, and rolled thence into the river.

Joseph Reed was 20 years of age, a laborer, and a native of this State. He was a very ignorant and quarrelsome negro, and constantly in some brawl, either at home or on the street. He was arrested about two months ago, for whipping his wife, and resisted Officer M. B. McKinney who made the arrest.

THE RANKIN CASE.

DES MOINES, May 3.—The Rankin case was resumed in the District Court this afternoon. Isaac Brandt was put upon the stand as a witness. He testified that the account of the Agricultural College fund was simply kept on a ticket in the State Treasury till. The direct examination was very brief. On the commencement of the cross-examination counsel for the State objected to this question being further entered into, when Judge Nourse, counsel for defense, asked that the jury be excused and Brandt excluded from the room, while he stated to the Court the necessity of this being entered into according to the line the defense had adopted. This request was complied with. The counsel then stated that the theory of the defense was that it could be proved by Brandt's own figures that the defalcation was in the State Treasury, and that Brandt himself during the absence of Rankin counted $38,000 of Agricultural College money, in order to make up this deficiency.

Brandt's examination will be continued in the morning. The excitement is growing more and more intense here over the developments already made in this case, and the still more startling developments promised is soon to come.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

LONDON, May 3.—The schooner Jefferson Borden, from New Orleans, for this port, has arrived off Porth Leven. The Captain reports that the crew mutinied. The first and second mates were killed, two sailors wounded and put in irons, one sailor wounded and chained to the pump, and another dying. The vessel was worked by three hands.

LONDON, May 4—1 a. m.—The following additional particulars have been obtained of the mutiny on the Jefferson Borden: The schooner Jefferson Borden, Patterson, Master, sailed from New Orleans March 5 for London. When eighteen days from the former port a mutiny broke out. Capt. Patterson and his officer fought the men with revolvers and knives. After a terrible struggle, in which the first and second mates were killed, the Captain succeeded in disabling and securing the crew, who resisted. He then put in to Spanish vessels and obtained sufficient hands to work the ship, and proceeded on the voyage to London.

THE QUINCY INFANTICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., May 3.—The infanticide case was continued to-day. Dr. Smith and Madame Ingham, who were released last Saturday on the charge of murder, were brought up to-day on a warrant charging them with the crime of abortion. Hunt, who was held with them, confessed to complicity in this crime, though he denied being the father of the child. He gave his evidence for the State, and testified to having engaged Smith and Ingham to perform an abortion upon the girl Hicker for the sum of $25. He detailed the circumstances of the affair, and, upon his evidence, Smith and Ingham were held in $1,000 bonds each to appear for trial at the next term of the Criminal Court. The prisoners were committed to jail, and probably will not be able to procure bail.

THE JAMES BOYS.

Dispatch to the St. Louis Globe.

LIBERTY, Clay Co., Mo., May 2.—Sheriff Creen has lately returned from Kansas with fifty shot-guns, purchased there to arm a force to hunt the James boys. The people of Clay County have become tired of these outlaws, and have at length determined to hunt them to death. For this purpose, the Sheriff has been secretly but busily engaged in organizing a posse, to arm some members, of which he has procured the guns. Many carry their own arms, and it is supposed they will number from 100 to 150 determined men. Their plan of operations has not yet been revealed, and is kept secret even from the members of the force.

THE DERELICT AT PAUL JURY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 3.—The second trial of Michael Kelly for the murder of Barney Lamb having resulted in a verdict of guilty in the first degree, with a penalty of life imprisonment, the Judge this morning called up the first jury, which disagreed, and was accused, on information filed by the County Attorney, of contempt of court, in having whisky in the room, playing cards there, and going into a liquor-saloon when being taken to meals. After a full examination, all were discharged except the one who introduced the whisky into the jury-room, who was fined.

AN OMNIBUS BURGLARY.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., May 3.—A bold robbery was committed at Corning last night. Goods and money were stolen from Shortliff's clothing store, Newcomb's lumber office, Hall's boot and shoe store, Satchow's bakery, Rodebeaver & Cooley's hardware store, the Grange dry goods and grocery store, and Munger & Plower's grocery establishment. A large reward offered, and officers on the trail.

STABBED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, May 3.—A man named Martin Harrigan was stabbed, probably fatally, Saturday night, in a saloon row in this city. He alleges that Gustave Christ, of the firm of G. & C. Christ, formerly extensive brewers, stabbed him, and Christ is now under $4,000 bonds for appearance on the 17th to answer the allegation.

A YOUTHFUL THIEF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., May 3.—A boy who gives his name as Charles Smith, and says his parents reside at No. 44 West Madison street, Chicago, was taken before Justice Coffin this morning on a charge of complicity in the robbing of Babot's hardware store of $150 worth of cutlery, etc., last Saturday night. His case was continued for ten days.

A DEFAULTER CAUGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., May 3.—A. W. Tennant, a detective, has returned from the West, having in custody L. J. Barton, an alleged bank defaulter from Storm Lake, Ia.

AN OFFICER MURDERED.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., May 3.—Officer Balzen was shot dead to-day by Christopher Stoddard, whom he had attempted to arrest. The Fire Company was called out, and secured Stoddard after he had emptied his revolver.

A GREAT INDIAN "SOOTHER."

Gen. George Crook, the New Commander of the Platte.

Something of His Life and Services on the Pacific Coast.

How He Civilized the Wild and Ferocious Apaches of Arizona.

What May Be Expected of Him on the Plains.

His Tactics with the Indians.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 13.—It is greatly to the credit of the representative men of the Pacific Coast that they did not permit Gen. George Crook, the successful Indian fighter, to depart from the city without affording the people an opportunity of showing their appreciation of the great services that this brave soldier has rendered to the country, in the subjugation of the wild Apaches, in Arizona; and as this distinguished gentleman is ordered to report at the Headquarters of the Army in your city, I think it may interest your readers to know something of the man and his past career—something that everybody does not know.

SOMETHING OF THE MAN.

Gen. Crook is a little over 50 years of age, and in personal appearance is the true type of an educated soldier. He is, I should think, under 5 feet,—2 inches at least,—and not over it, as I see reported; and instead of being dark-haired and tawny-skinned, as of Indian origin, he is of light complexion, with auburn hair, trimmed *a la militaire*, and with a nose somewhat inclined to the Wellington—a distinctive feature of many of the world's great military heroes. He is quiet in manner, but by no means taciturn or morose; he can laugh and enjoy it as well as anybody. He would, were it his profession, do excellently well for a banker, and would like to answer a monsetous question affirmatively; but his could readily say: "No, sir," when duty required the disagreeable and unwelcome negative to be uttered. His clear eye tells of a strictly moral life, and indicates that his vision has been carefully cultivated and been specially useful in an enemy's country where a soldier's eyes have to be "peeled," even in the midnight hours of slumber. His personal influence is not instantly felt, from great magnetism, as the term goes nowadays, like that of Gen. Sheridan—there is nothing of this sort about Gen. Crook. "Little Phil" goes into a fight with great gusto—" for the very love of the thing;" Crook would go fearlessly into a fight and fearlessly stay there, because his duty required him so be there. Personal respect and confidence from a visitor grow around him, but that comes from looking at him as a soldier, educated to a high sense of honor, and a soldier who has done nobly his duty, and not from anything that his bearing as a General imposes. He puts on no airs.

His great success with the Indians in Arizona brings him prominently before the whole country at the present time; but the honors shown to him last night were in consequence of the services, continued services, that he has rendered to the Pacific States and Territories for nearly twenty years.

HIS EARLY SERVICES.

In 1852, George Crook came here a Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Infantry, and from that time to the present, excepting and during the years of war in the South, he has been roaming over the coast, cultivating the acquaintance of the worst Indians, and doing them good in various ways. So successful was the young Lieutenant Crook that the Secretary of War permitted a United States fort in Northern California to be named after him.—an honor which has rarely, if ever before or since, been accorded to an officer of that rank.

At West Point, Crook was the room and class mate of Gen. Sheridan; they were Lieutenants here together, and took their first lesson in Indian fighting together, though I think it likely that their after experience with the redskins was somewhat different, and may account for the difference of sentiments attributed to the two Generals, that of Sheridan is not wholly true that Crook differs from Sheridan in his judgment of treating the Indians, in time of war, for I know nothing of the sentiments of the former; but "Little Phil" is credited with saying that "a dead Indian is a good Indian," and I am about to relate what Gen. Crook has done for the Indian to enable him to live.

I will not attempt to enumerate the fights that this General has had with Indians, for they are too many; but I ought to say that he never was whipped, and his treaties with the savages have always secured "a good peace," and to the Indians' knowledge of his personal goodness of character, and of his unfailing determination to "conquer peace," is due the late submission of the wild and treacherous Apaches.

HIS LAST GREAT CAMPAIGN

began in September of 1872, and continued throughout the winter till April, '73, and then 2,300 Indians surrendered.

This surrender would have taken place two years sooner had it not been for the miserable meddling of the "Peace Commissioners" and the Indian Bureau.

Gen. Crook arrived in Tucson, Arizona, with a valise in his hand on the 1st of June, 1871, and in ten days after he had five companies of regular cavalry and one company of scouts ready for the march, and they left on a Indian hunt on the 11th of June under his personal command. When they were twenty days out, Peace-Commissioner Colliver managed to get them ordered back again, and, as a result, the savages started anew on the war-path, killed lots of white folks, stopped all travel by day, except where there was military escort furnished, and so successful were they in their raids that the Territory came nigh being completely ruined.

The General, in the winter of '72 and '73, fortunately could act freely, and the surrender that I have mentioned was the victory of a six months campaign without tents or covering.

The Indians had "made peace" nine or ten times with Colliver and Howard in two years, but "peace" was only to get well fattened up, and find better opportunity of stealing stock and good horses, in order to renew their depredations. Gen. Crook has now put a stop to this "little game," and he has extended an organization over them that is working admirably, and promises to be

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF "THE INDIAN QUESTION."

At the last surrender the Chiefs confessed that they could not stand against the *Carbouches de Cobre*—copper cartridges; the bullets were too many for them, and, thus armed, Crook's soldiers could follow them anywhere, and steal in upon them when they least expected them. The great Chief of all confessed that they could find no more rest, for the soldiers could climb to their caves as high as the bird flies, or go down to the gorges of the canon where white men never dared to go before. They could not light their fires to cook, for that told the soldiers where they had their camps, and they could not go to the water without leaving their footprints, which the soldiers traced, and found them. The Indians would therefore "make a good peace."

The General said to them that he would make

NO PEACE WITH IDLE VAGABONDS;

but he would have them all learn to work and do what they could to be self-supporting, and since that treaty the Indians have done wonderfully well, and if the Government will only be faithful to the promises made by its representatives, be punctual in the performance of its obligations, and keep out of the Indian country those rascally Indian agents who are forever cheating the Indians and swindling the Government, the Indian will soon become both useful and ornamental.

The Indians in Arizona, numbering between 5,000 and 6,000, are now on

THREE RESERVATIONS—

White Mountain, San Carlos, and Camp Verde. In these places they are taught agriculture and other labor, and they take to it well, for they are shrewd enough to discover the advantages of their labor. The General has the advantage of speaking fluently three dialects of the Apache language, and has consequently been able to speak directly with the Indians, and been able to make them feel and understand him.

He has instructed them to lay out their "villages" in regular order; with streets rectangular and 20 feet wide. Their houses are built of brush, wood, and adobies, and made very comfortable. Instead of "squatting" on the ground, as in the usual style of the Indian on the desert, he showed them how to form rude bedsteads, about 2 feet off the ground, which for sanitary purposes was very excellent, and taught them the use of shelving for resting in their proper places the clothing, implements of industry, and kitchen utensils. He told them that

THE WORLD TREAT THEM AS WHITE PEOPLE,

and not as either slaves or babies, and he has so acted. The most intelligent among them who have given evidence of ability, and a desire to be useful, have been enlisted as soldiers, in order to act as policemen in the villages to preserve order, cleanliness, and to see that no depredators are allowed to go unpunished.

The INDIAN BEER seems to have been assisted to obtain proper clothing, instead of being arrayed in blankets or shawls; and the squaws have taken to the fashion of calicoes instead of the usual habiliments,—a piece of sunny sacs and a string of glittering mussel-shells, yellow ochre, and vermillion. The bucks, for convenience, are all numbered, and wear around their neck an ornament of tin, about as much Indian-ser, that bears the registered number, and at "morning call" they respond with the regularity of disciplined troops. No one is permitted to change his number, otherwise an offender might steal out of trouble. After answering to the roll-call, they are assigned their village labor, which begins with a thorough sweeping of the streets at 7 a. m.

The Indians have cut ditches or canals for the conveyance of water from the Verde and Gila Rivers on to the desert ground, and, by the aid of irrigating-streams, they have been successful in raising very profitable crops of barley, corn, and hay. They cut one ditch

FIVE AND A HALF MILES LONG,

with an average depth of 4½ feet, which cuts in some places of 22 feet deep. This was a gigantic operation for them, but they stuck to it and accomplished their object, and were satisfied with the after results.

Their work has always been detailed to squads, and army officers have supervised their labor, and a feeling of confidence has grown up in the bosom of the red man towards his conqueror. The commanding General, through the Quartermaster, has purchased from them wood and hay in the same as he would have done from white men, and the Indians have thus learned the use and value of money. They have with this money sent to California to buy stock and horses, and have bought as many as 150 head of cattle and brood mares at a time. All their purchases, as well as their labor, is supervised by officers, so that no one can take any advantage of their ignorance of business.

There may be to some minds a tinge of Utopian faith in

THE LABOR OF CIVILIZATION,

but I see nothing to hinder the dusky son of the forest from yet taking his seat in Congress alongside of a gentleman of African descent. There are noble traits of character in the child of the forest, and, when we reflect that Darwin has demonstrated that the whitest of us had a very humble origin, it is greatly to the honor of Gen. Crook that he has dealt so kindly and so wisely with the wild Apaches; but whether either of the cut-throats of the Arizona deserts may ever grace the Senate of the United States with his presence or otherwise, no one can withhold the tribute of praise from the warrior who has taken the first step towards elevating the aborigines.

I will not, however, give to those who honored Gen. Crook and his officers last evening the credit of this higher humanitarian view—probably few of them thought of that phase of his services; but certainly they all took into their minds the material worth of his campaigns, in the fact that in three years he has changed the entire condition of the country. There was no safety to human life; now the miner can prospect the mountain-sides, or wander in the canons, with as much confidence as he can in any other portion of the Western world where the prints of the moccasin is not yet extinguished.

THE CALIFORNIAN RECOGNIZES THE SERVICES OF A SOLDIER

whose head is capable of understanding that commerce is the great pathway to the highest social life and happiness, and it was in this spirit that Gen. Crook was tendered an ovation that the greatest of the land might well be proud of.

I have seen political demonstrations, torch-light processions, and an immensity of fanfaronnade, but I never witnessed anything that spoke so clearly the sentiment of the people's heart as the gathering along the streets surrounding the Lick House last evening. They honored a soldier and a man who had opened up to them a portion of the public domain that was before sealed from their vision by the tomahawk and arrow.

NO POLITICAL CHARACTER TO THE DEMONSTRATION.

Gen. Crook has no aspirations aside from those of the soldier, and the banqueting speeches, with the exception of a political hoist given to President Grant, by Senator Sargent, were all strictly harmonious with the occasion, and in a sentence are descriptive of Gen. Crook, you are an excellent soldier, with great administrative talent; you have rescued a Territory from the hands of murderous savages; you have subjugated them, placed them on

WASHINGTON.

A Supreme Court Decision Affecting the Pending Granger Cases.

Congress Declared to Have the Power to Regulate Inter-State Commerce.

Whiteley and Nettleship Come to the Surface Once More.

One of the Heavy Cotton Cases Decided in Favor of the British Claimant.

Interesting Statistics Concerning the Marine Hospital Service.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

THE POWER OF CONGRESS IN THE PREMISES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—The Supreme Court of the United States, in deciding the capitation case between the State of Maryland and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, went somewhat outside of the record to give an opinion upon the general power of Congress to regulate inter-State commerce. This decision cannot fail to attract attention throughout the country, as it practically anticipates a case in the Granger interests, and decides that Congress under the Constitution has the power to regulate commerce between the States. The case of the State of Maryland against the Baltimore & Ohio Road was a claim of Maryland for $500,000 from that road under a provision of the charter of that road which provides that a certain capitation tax should be annually paid to the State in consideration of the charter. The railroad entered the plea that the provision is unconstitutional in that it is an impediment placed by Maryland in the way of commerce, and an obstruction to the passage of citizens of other States through Maryland. The Supreme Court ruled that the agreement to pay the capitation tax is a valid contract, and not unconstitutional. The passage in the decision relative to

THE GENERAL POWER OF CONGRESS

over transportation is something in the nature of an *obiter dictum*. The Court, in substance, says: It is often difficult to draw the line between the power of State over commerce and the provisions of the Constitution. It is indisputable that the State cannot impede commerce in their attempts to regulate it. The question practically is where the regulation of commerce by a State ends, and the obstruction to travel begins. The chief remedy of the public against excessive tolls is in competition. The question whether Congress has the power to regulate inter-State commerce has occupied the most powerful minds of the country. This power was exercised in completing the old Cumberland Road and the Pacific Railroad. It is to be hoped that no occasion will again arise to make the exercise of this power necessary, and that the States will not be so regardless of their own interests as to endeavor to

IMPOSE RESTRICTIONS UPON TRAVEL.

If the States do this they may expect that Congress, to protect the citizens of the nation, will exercise to the utmost degree its Constitutional power to control inter-State commerce. The progress of merchandise must be unimpeded. Commercially, this is one country, and the general interest of the whole country demands that there shall be no interference with the due progress of commerce. No local interests can be permitted to interfere with this great principle, but the rights of the States must also be protected. Hence, the Court decides that the charter of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was a legitimate, reasonable, and constitutional contract with the State. The opinion is unanimous, with the exception of Justice Miller, who dissents. His dissent goes to the points of the main case, however, and does not refer to the general statement as to the power of Congress over inter-State commerce.

THE AGE OF STEAL,

AND THE BRASS INCIDENT THERETO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—Col. Whiteley, late Chief of the Secret Service of the Treasury, and his gang of detectives, who were alleged to have put up the celebrated Harrington safe-burglary in this city, have again reappeared. Whiteley, A. B. Newcomb, and others of his crew, arrived in this city to-day for the purpose of waiting upon the new Attorney-General, Pierrepont, as soon as he takes charge of the Department of Justice. Whiteley and his fellows were removed from the Treasury for their connection with the Harrington safe job, but they hope to get employment under Pierrepont. Congress makes an annual appropriation of $100,000 for the Secret Service of the Department of Justice, and $125,000 for the Treasury Secret Service, which is now under Washburne, formerly of Chicago. Whiteley is said to be

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY BEN BUTLER

and others, who, he says, can influence Pierrepont in his favor. Nettleship, who was Whiteley's Chief Assistant, and who was indicted by the Courts of this District as one of the safe-burglary conspirators, also expects to secure a place, should Whiteley be successful. Nettleship was never tried, having fled the country. He has since returned, and is now engaged in keeping a religious book store and picture-frame manufactory in Newark, N. J.

THE POSTAL FRAUDS.

The Grand Jury to-day considered the case of Hinds, the Texas and Alabama mail contractor who so successfully manipulated the Post-Office clerks, thereby defrauding the Government. There are four different charges against him, on all of which he will doubtless be indicted. All of the principal witnesses against him were examined to-day, and it is said presentments in each case were found.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

SPECULATIONS CONCERNING THE CHICAGO CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—Supervising Architect Potter will leave for New York and Boston on Wednesday on official business, which will require an absence of at least a week. It does not therefore seem probable that any decision can be reached in the Chicago Custom-house matter till his return. If the Secretary of the Treasury should decide to dismantle the wall, it is not by any means certain that Architect Potter would reconstruct the building upon Mullett's plan. The new law relative to a change of plan of a building prohibits an increase in expenditure of more than 10 per cent upon the original limitations,—a provision which, Treasury officials state, is not altogether clear. Potter's friends represent that all his estimates for public buildings are materially less than those of Mullett for the same buildings. Potter is reported as having said that he thought he would be able to finish the Chicago Custom-House for a sum considerably within the limit of the appropriations fixed by the last Congress. This statement was made, however, before the alleged necessity of the razing of the walls was suggested, and of course the cost of such an undertaking is not included. If the Chicago walls are destroyed it would give Potter an opportunity for the exercise of his architectural taste, which, under the present circumstances, he cannot have. It happens that the last Congress, acting in accordance with the general demand for economy in public expenditure, made no appropriations for the erection of the new buildings except where the sites had already been purchased or where the buildings were in fact begun. The consequence is that the present work of the Supervising Architect is limited to the execution of Mullett's plan. If the Chicago building is to be destroyed, Potter will have an opportunity to demonstrate his genius, which the appropriations for the current fiscal year do not allow. One thing seems certain: Potter is likely to abandon the use of the Vaux patent roofing for all public buildings. This will enable him to make a vast annual saving to the Government.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—Exceedingly complimentary notices of the Marine-Hospital Service have lately appeared in the English medical press, being elicited by the second annual report of the Supervising Surgeon. The third annual report of this service, by Dr. John M. Woodworth, of Chicago, is now passing through the press at the Government Printing-Office, and it is likely to attract further notice from our transatlantic neighbors, who, by their own confession, are far behind us in providing for the care of their sick sailors. The report covers the fiscal year of 1873 74. During that time there was expended on account of the service a grand total of $400,951.58, for which sum 400,452 days of relief were furnished, at ninety-one ports, to 14,364 sick and disabled merchant seamen, thus making the average cost of relief $1 per day for each patient. The mortality was about 3½ per cent. Included in the total number of patients treated, as given above, were 1,759 minor cases, which were furnished medical and surgical assistance without admission to the hospital.

Of hospital dues there was collected during the year a total of $345,676.31, at 130 ports, leaving the sum of $54,275.57 to be defrayed from the deficiency appropriation. The average annual cost of each patient treated was $27.91, of which amount $24.14 was defrayed by hospital-money collections from the various merchant crews,—making the net cost to the Government $3.77 for each patient relieved. The report asserts that a character of hospital relief is furnished which for results, whether professional or economic, may invite comparison with any other hospital system in the country.

SECRETARY BRISTOW'S ASSISTANT.

Curtis L. Burnham, of Richmond, Ky., who has been appointed an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to succeed John F. Harkey, resigned, is an old resident of Kentucky, and an intimate personal friend of Secretary Bristow. Mr. Burnham is a man of middle life, of eminent legal ability, of unimpeachable character, and independent fortune. It has always been the custom with heads of departments to select their principal assistants from their own States, and from their own personal acquaintance. This Gen. Bristow has not hitherto done. Burnham is the first apointment of a Kentuckian to a bureau office. The principal duties of this office relate to the Custom service Hartley goes to Europe on a special confidential mission for the Treasury. He is very old, has been thirty-six years in the Treasury, and has been Assistant Secretary since 1865.

FAT FEES.

The decisions of the Supreme Court to-day furnish some fat pickings and some great losses for the lawyers. The Elgee cotton cases, involving $365,000, were decided in favor of the British claimants. Their attorney here, Carlisle, received a fee of 20 per cent of this entire sum, and Ben Butler, who was on the other side in the case, loses a prospective contingent fee of 25 per cent and an actual cash investment of $25,000, which Butler paid for the interest of Bouchard in the claim. As an offset to this claim, Butler has won the Farragut prize cases, the judgment being for $400,000, of which $40,000 is to be divided between Butler and three associate counsel.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

adjourned to-day sine die. The Court has disposed of 310 cases at this session. The following is the programme of the Justices for the recess: The Chief Justice will leave immediately for the Southern Circuit. Clifford is relieved from circuit duty this summer. He goes to California. Miller will do circuit duty in Missouri, Minnesota, and Iowa. Davis has already gone to Illinois. Swayne, Strong, and Hunt will soon leave for Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, respectively, and Field will sit in the California Circuit.

(To the Associated Press.)

NEW COMMANDANT AT WEST POINT.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Lieut.-Col. Upton, commandant of cadets at West Point, has been relieved, and Lieut.-Col. Thomas H. Neill has been ordered to that post. The change is made in accordance with the custom of the War Department to change the commanding officer there every four years.

THE FARRAGUT PRIZE CASE.

The following Supreme Court decision was announced to-day: United States vs. F. Farragut et al.; appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. This is the case of the commanding officer of the fleet engaged in the capture of New Orleans to recover prize-money and salvage. The Court sustains the decree entered below, based on the findings of arbitrators that the capture was an achievement of the fleet and not a conjoint operation of the army and navy, and that the value of all the captured vessels is to be computed in the distribution, as well as those which were subsequently restored to loyal owners, from whom they had been captured by the enemy, as those which were condemned as prizes. The item of military salvage, computed at 10 per cent on the value of the restored vessels, is disallowed, and as to the rest the decree is affirmed, the Court holding that they could not review the case on the facts on appeal from the decision of the arbitrators, there being no allegation of fraud or other sufficient ground for revision.

FIRES.

THE OSHKOSH SUFFERERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 3.—In answer to a dispatch sent on Saturday inquiring whether there was any fund for the American fire sufferers unappropriated in Liverpool available for Oshkosh relief, the Governor received the following:

To Gov. Taylor: The American fire fund is all expended for other purposes. (Signed)
FAIRCHILD, Consul.

The Governor, Supreme Judges, State officers, and Capitol employes met this morning and concluded to assess themselves half of 1 per cent on their pay for the benefit of the Oshkosh fire sufferers, making a fund of about $600, which will be at once forwarded.

The committee of nine appointed at the citizens' meeting on Saturday afternoon are soliciting contributions from citizens to-day with success, showing the disposition of the Capitol City to extend a helping hand to the Oshkosh sufferers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 3.—The Chamber of Commerce was called to order at half-past 12 to-day by the President, for the purpose of taking steps for the relief of Oshkosh. The President said that he had delayed taking action in order to ascertain just what the needs of Oshkosh might be. Mayor Ludington had called on him at an early moment for the purpose of having a meeting called, but it was not until Saturday that the necessity of the step became apparent. He then summoned the Board of Directors and consulted with them, the result being that he again saw the Mayor, and had a telegram sent to the Mayor of Oshkosh, asking particulars of the situation, receiving a reply, which he read, stating that about 150 families are destitute, some of them in abject poverty. Most of them will be able to get along with a little help till work is found for them. The great need will be capital to enable merchants and others to rebuild. A Committee was appointed, consisting of G. W. Allen, S. T. Hooker, Elias Friend, T. L. Baker, R. P. Elmore, J. B. Oliver, and T. A. Dutcher, to consult with a committee of relief, to be appointed by the Board of Aldermen, this evening, and to take whatever steps may be by them deemed necessary.

AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, May 3.—An incendiary fire started last night in Farnham & Lovejoy's lumber-yard in East Minneapolis, and destroyed about $60,000 worth of mostly dry lumber. Insured for $40,000. Four thousand dollars' worth of shingles belonging to Mays & Clark were also destroyed; fully insured. Also a block of three frame dwelling-houses on Seventh avenue, south of and directly opposite the yard, valued at $2,400; insured for $1,400.

AT TERRE HAUTE, IND.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 3.—The *Paris City*, one of the best steamers on the Wabash, burned to-night at the wharf here, with part of a cargo of grain. Total loss $15,000. Capt. William Barwick is the owner.

AT BAYOU SARA, LA.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 3.—The *Picayune's* Bayou Sara special says: "An incendiary fire destroyed the stores of F. M. Mumford, Picard & Weil, and J. Borge. Loss, $22,000; insurance, $9,500.

AT CORNELL, ILL.

DWIGHT, Ill., May 3.—The Town of Cornell, Livingston County, Ill., was destroyed by fire last night. Four of five business blocks and a number of residences were burned.

RIVER NEWS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 3.—A special dispatch from Bismarck to the *Pioneer-Press* says the steamer Key West, from below, arrived last night and departs for Carroll to-night, with a full cargo. The river is falling, with 5 feet in the channel.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Arrived, steamship Adriatic, from Liverpool.

GLASGOW, May 3.—Steamship State of Indiana, from New York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, May 3.—Steamships Republic and Egypt, from New York, have arrived.

FOREIGN.

Analysis of the Pending Ecclesiastical Bill in the Prussian Diet.

Latest Phase of the German-Belgian Controversy.

The Carlists Reported to Have Gained Several Important Victories.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

THE PROJECTED PRUSSIAN BILL.

PARIS, April 16.—The following is an analysis of the projected bill for abrogating the three articles of the Constitution regulating the relations between Church and State in Prussia:

Since it has lately been judged necessary to regulate by legislation the indispensable limits between Church and State in order to establish the definite and fixed position of the two powers the Government has often heard the objection raised to the effect that the measures adopted by it tended to injure the arrangements of the fundamental compact which assures the independent administration of their affairs to religious bodies. When the question was first brought forward as a legislative measure, in 1873, this objection appeared plausible, for Art. 15 of the Constitution still existed in its primitive sense, which allowed of a more or less wide interpretation. The arbitrary interference of the Catholic Bishops and that of the organs of the State had given this article a meaning which much exceeded its real sense. To define this real sense was the object of the law of April 5, 1873. It was intended to re-establish in a definite manner, and for every one, the fact that even the autonomial administration of ecclesiastical affairs was subject to the sovereign right of the State, to its legislation, and its supervision. Nevertheless, the same objection continues to be urged, and was very recently raised on the occasion of every proposed law concerning ecclesiastical affairs. Continually to repeat this accusation of unconstitutionality in the two Chambers, as well as in the press, is the more grave, because it disquiets the people, lays the authorities and legislators open to suspicion, and causes the laws to be considered invalid and of no effect before they have been promulgated. Such a solution of the matter is not tolerable in any State, especially at a time so fruitful in serious agitations. Such a state of things must absolutely be opposed with energy and promptitude. This cannot be attained until the relations between Church and State shall have been regulated, no longer by general and equivocal provisions, but by special laws alone—that is to say, by a modification of the fundamental compact. The Legislature must find a way open to assure the State at all cost against a clergy directed by Rome. Provoking and battling against the sovereign rights of the civil power, restored to liberty by fresh legislation, this power will know how to defend itself against its aggressors. This is why it is proposed to suppress Art. 15. This act of defense is not necessitated by the attitude of other forms of religions. The legislative provisions which already regulate their position with regard to the State suffice. Fresh laws are useless. Where there are defects the Legislature will give corporations which submit to public order the security which is due to them. The suppression of Art. 16 is justified by the fact that since the religious communities have enjoyed perfect freedom in their relations with their superiors, and that the publication of ecclesiastical injunctions is now subject only to the conditions imposed by the law on publications of every kind, the confidence of the Government has been seriously abused. It will be sufficient to recall the Encyclical of the 5th of February, addressed to the Episcopate, to understand the pressing necessity for restraining excessive liberty assured by the said article within limits compatible with the public welfare. Art. 18 is but the corollary of Art. 15, applicable in a solitary and determined case. The suppression of Art. 16, therefore, necessarily involves that of Art. 18. The abolition of these articles will not, however, be any obstacle to high clerical positions being held by men who obey the laws, a condition which cannot be given up by a State, which, in consequence of the various religious beliefs of its population, has the greatest interest in seeing the different religious communities live in peace with one another. The projected law is composed of this single clause: "The Arts. 15, 16, and 18 of the Constitution of Jan. 30, 1850, are abrogated." The legal state of the Evangelical and Catholic Churches, as well as the other religious communities, is regulated by the laws of the State.

The text of the articles which it is proposed to abolish is as follows:

ART. 15.—The Catholic Church, as well as the Protestant Church and every other religious society, regulates and administers its affairs in an independent way; but it remains subject to the laws of the State and to the supervision defined by the laws of the State. Under the same conditions, every religious society keeps the possession and the enjoyment of its funds and of the establishments and foundations destined for its worship, its teaching, and its charities.

ART. 16.—The relations of religious societies with their superiors are free. The publication of ecclesiastical ordinances is subject only to the restrictions to which all other publications are subjected.

ART. 18.—The right of nominating, of proposing, of electing, and of confirming ecclesiastical posts, is suppressed as far as it belongs to the State, and is not based upon patronage or on special legal titles. This provision does not apply to the nomination of ecclesiastics in the army or in the public institutions. The law regulates the rights of the State relating to instruction, to the employment and removal of ecclesiastics, and fixes the limits of the disciplinary powers of the State.

ADDRESS BY PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, April 16.—The Lower House of the Prussian Diet, in its sitting of to-day, entered upon the debate on the first and second reading of the bill modifying Clauses 15, 16, and 18 of the Constitution. Herren Reichensperger and Bruel having spoken against, and Herren Richter and Schmidt in favor of the bill, Prince Bismarck addressed the House in a speech in which he declared that the Government were loath to proceed to a modification of the Constitution, but that it was impossible for them to escape from the necessity of so doing. He continued:

If the present condition of things had arisen in 1851 we should hardly have embodied such provisions in the Constitution. At that time we thought we possessed guarantees that the Catholic citizens and Catholic Bishops would never forget their obedience to the State and their duties as subjects. This state of things has changed since the Vatican Council. [Uproar in the Centre.] Since that Council the Pope is the Catholic Church; he stands at the head of a compact party, has a well-organized semi-official press and an army of obedient priests, and has overspread us with a net of congregations—in short, no one possesses so great an influence as this Italian Prelate. Even if he were a native, this power would be serious; but in this case it is a foreign Monarch who possesses it, who, if he had the power to carry out in Prussia the programme he has solemnly proclaimed, would have to begin by destroying the majority of Prussians. The latter would either have to forswear their faith at once or would risk losing all they possessed. We cannot concede to one who wields such forces the power that has hitherto been afforded him by the Constitution; we must limit it. We cannot ask for peace before we have clearly defined the position to those to whom in moments of ill-advised and badly-rewarded confidence we have granted only too many rights. This confidence has caused breaches in the strong bulwark of the State. When they have been filled up we shall be able to conclude peace with the Centre party and with the far more moderate Catholic Church. In a sheltered position of defense we shall be able to feel secure, and leave the aggressive more to education in the schools than to politics. Then shall we regain that peace in the midst of which we have lived in Prussia for centuries. [Great applause.]

In the further course of the debate, Prince Bismarck refuted the assertion of an Ultramontane orator that he had endeavored to make peace with the Pope. He added:

Years ago I described the formation of the Centre party to Cardinal Antonelli as a danger. The Cardinal, who at that time was not so much under the influence of the Jesuits, disapproved of the party of the Centre being constituted. The latter sent an envoy to Rome and brought a charge against the Cardinal. This charge was listened to with a favorable ear by the Pope. I hope at some future time we shall have a pacific Pope again, and that I shall find an Antonelli willing to assist in strengthening peace.

Finally the bill passed the first and second readings in the following form: "Clauses 15, 16, and 18 of the Constitution are abrogated." Only the Centre voted against it.

ADDRESS BY THE POPE.

ROME, April 15.—The reply of the Pope to the address of Prince Windischgratz at the reception on the 13th inst. is published to-day by the *Osservatore Romano*. His Holiness said:

Some there are who, through jealousy of the Church, would wish to regulate her conduct according to their own will. Others, still worse, would like to destroy the Catholic religion. In face of these enemies, we must redouble our prayers. I myself pray more in order to set an example to others. While renewing my condemnation of all sacrileges perpetrated up to the present, I address myself to the King, who has had saints in his august family, and with a father's love I say to His Majesty, "I implore you, in the name of your august ancestors, in the name of God, and in your own interest, not to sign the decree for a military levy which threatens the destruction of the clergy." And what I say to you I say to all Governors of peoples."

The Pope went on to urge his hearers to increase the frequency of their prayers.

GERMANY AND BELGIUM.

THAT MYSTERIOUS NOTE.

BERLIN, May 3.—Nothing is known here of any memorandum on the Duchesne affair, which was reported to have been appended to the Belgian note.

THE NOTES BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS.

BRUSSELS, April 16.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Comte d'Aspremont-Lynden, Minister for Foreign Affairs, read the following declaration:

In order to reply to the question put by M. Dumortier last Tuesday, I shall read to the House the notes exchanged between Berlin and Brussels.

After reading these notes, the text of which is already known, the Minister continued:

In our reply we endeavored, without the intervention of any foreign power, to give a sincere account of the facts. The Chamber is now in a position to appreciate the character and object of the incident. I intended to explain them in a still more precise manner had we not received only yesterday evening the reply of the Berlin Cabinet to the Belgian note of the 26th of February. We shall conscientiously examine this new communication, and as soon as a reply has been sent we shall lay it before you. We must thus adjourn the explanation for a short time. The new German note, which is dated the 15th of April, without citing any fresh facts, enters into a disquisition upon the principles of International Law which are involved in the discussion. I think it my duty to communicate to you the following passage: "The Belgian Government will certainly seize with readiness this opportunity to dissipate the views which have been expressed to the effect that Germany intended making an attack upon the liberty of the press in Belgium." Independently of the diplomatic communications referred to, verbal explanations have been exchanged in a courteous manner. The Government does not shrink from any responsibility, but I think that an immediate discussion would be inopportune. You will agree with us that it is right to leave us time to weigh the considerations which Germany has just submitted to us and to give a well-considered reply. I need not add that we are firmly resolved to continue fulfilling all our international obligations, and that our most sincere desire is to maintain and consolidate our good relations with Germany. It would be superfluous for me to renew the recommendation which on former occasions I have addressed to the patriotism of men of all shades of opinion.

M. Dumortier thanked the Minister for his explanations, and for the manner in which he had upheld the rights of Belgium. He accepted the proposal to adjourn the discussion, and the matter dropped.

SPAIN.

CARLIST VICTORIES.

LONDON, May 3.—The Carlist Committee has received telegrams reporting great victories by Don Carlos over forces under the command of Saballs, at Breda, Lerida, and Santa Colomo. King Alphonso's forces numbered 4,000 men. They lost five chief officers at Breda, and 350 men at Santa Colomo.

Another victory for the Carlists, under Costello, is reported from Arragon. The Government troops are said to have lost all their artillery and many prisoners. The Alphonsist General, Delatre, was killed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE RIFLE TEAMS.

DUBLIN, May 3.—The subscriptions to the fund for defraying the expenses of the entertainment of the American rifle team amount to a considerable sum. A number of banquets and excursions have been arranged, and others are proposed.

LONDON, May 2.—The *Unita Cattolica*, of Rome, comments in bitter terms on the installation of the Prince of Wales as the head of the Order of Masons in Great Britain, and declares that this act identifies Anglican Protestantism with Masonry.

LONDON, May 3.—Stevens, the sculptor of the unfinished monument to Wellington in St. Paul's Cathedral, died last week. It was the similarity of name and profession which led to the erroneous announcement here in the evening papers of Saturday of the death of Edward Bowring Stephens, A. R. A.

LONDON, May 4—6 a. m.—The *Daily News* says there are strong symptoms of a collapse in South Wales. Sixty miners returned to work on the masters' terms in one colliery yesterday.

Three additional deaths by the Bunkers Hill disaster are reported.

FRANCE.

THE NEW SENATE.

PARIS, May 3.—Minister Dufaure has drawn up regulations for the election of the Senate. The members of that body are to receive the same salary as the Deputies.

SWITZERLAND.

THE POSTAL UNION.

BERNE, May 3.—Representatives of the States belonging to the Postal Union ratified the treaty to-day. France signed, subject to the consent of the Assembly.

CASUALTIES.

STEAMER SUNK.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—The steamer St. Luke, bound from Leavenworth, Kan., to St. Louis, struck pier No. 3 of the St. Charles bridge, 25 miles from here, about 10 o'clock last night, and subsequently sunk in 15 feet of water. The boat was owned by the Missouri River Packet Company, and was valued at $30,000; insured for $17,000 in Cincinnati and Wheeling offices.

Mrs. Divan, the wife of John Divan, a railroad man of Kansas City or Jefferson City, and her two little girls, aged 7 and 8 years, were lost on the steamer, and six or seven deck-passengers are supposed to be lost, but their names cannot be ascertained.

Some additional particulars regarding the loss of the steamer are learned from Capt. Keith and passengers who came down from St. Charles by railroad to-day. The night was dark, and the lights on the bridge very dim. About 30 feet of the larboard side of the boat was crushed in by the collision with the pier, and part of her machinery was torn away. She made water very rapidly, but floated down about 2 miles, struck a bar in the middle of the river, and sunk to the hurricane deck. The passengers rushed from their berths in great terror, and ran hither and thither panic-stricken, but all those not lost were finally gathered on the hurricane roof, where they remained till daylight, clad only in their night-clothes, when a ferry-boat came down and took them ashore. Five or six persons were supposed to have been knocked overboard and drowned at the first crash, but this is not definitely known. Those whose loss is certain are William Brooks, fireman, St. Louis; Sam Donnelly, deck-sweeper; Mrs. John Divan, and two children, who took passage at Kansas City, one male passenger, name unknown, and three deck-passengers, names also unknown. There were about 150 souls on the steamer, most of whom outside of the officers and crew were deck-passengers, no list of whose names was kept by the clerk. The St. Luke had about 100 tons of freight, which, with the boat, will be a total loss.

LAKE DISASTER.

SANDUSKY, O., May 3.—The schooner Consuello, Capt. Hauser, of Cleveland, loaded with building-stone from Vermilion for Chicago, was lost in the gale off Marblehead on Saturday evening, and the Captain, William Law, William Clary, Charles Pearson, and a female cook, name unknown, were washed overboard and drowned. Fred Donohue, the mate, and James King, seaman, took to the rigging and were rescued by the Clemons brothers, of Marblehead.

FOUR CHILDREN DROWNED.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The *Evening Post* says: "The steamer City of Hartford, when passing through the East River this morning, ran into and capsized a scow, on which were Capt. Casta, his wife, and four children, the eldest 17 years old. The four children were drowned."

The Captain and pilot of the City of Hartford were locked up in default of $5,000 each to await the inquest.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—For the Upper Mississippi, Lower Missouri Valleys, and the Upper Lake region, northeast to northwest winds, rising barometer, lower temperature, partly cloudy and clear weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, May 2.

Time.	Bar.	Thr.	Hu.	Wind.	Rain	W'ther.
6:53 a. m.	29.96	45	71	S. W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
11:18 a. m.	29.91	51	44	N., gentle	......	Cloudy.
2:00 p. m.	29.90	49	71	S. W., gentle	......	Lt. rain.
3:53 p. m.	29.90	48	77	S. E., gentle	.01	Lt. rain.
9:00 p. m.	29.90	42	83	Calm	......	Lt. rain.
10:18 p. m.	29.90	42	83	Calm	.04	Foggy.

Max. thermometer, 53; min. thermometer, 39.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 3.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Weather.	Rain
Chicago	29.90	42	Calm	Foggy.	.08
Cheyenne	29.93	53	W., fresh	Cloudy.	......
Cincinnati	29.88	48	N., fresh	Rain.	.07
Cleveland	29.84	43	S., fresh	Rain.	.02
Duluth	29.80	46	S. W., fresh	Cloudy.	......
Breckenr'ge	29.85	47	W., gentle	Fair.	......
LaCrosse	29.89	48	S. W., fresh	Clear.	......
Keokuk	29.92	42	N., light	Threatening	.04
Leavenw'th	30.03	46	N. W., fresh	Cloudy.	......
Omaha	30.05	42	N., gentle	Clear.	......
Ft. Gibson	30.06	53	N., fresh	Clear.	......
Milwaukee	29.91	43	W., fresh	Clear.	......
Yankton	30.06	38	Calm	Clear.	......
Toledo	29.87	44	W., fresh	Rain.	.11
Escanaba	29.87	38	N., gentle	Clear.	......

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 3.—Over 3 inches of snow on Saturday was followed by a freeze that night, making ice half an inch thick. There is little vegetation here far enough advanced to be injured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., May 3.—Sufficient snow fell here on Saturday night to cover the earth, and ice half an inch thick formed on the streets. To-day has been much milder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IOWA CITY, May 3.—The weather is still cold, with hail and rain. Thermometer at zero Saturday night. Fruit injured.

THE CROPS.

Reports as to the Effect of the Recent Frosty Weather.

Much Damage Reported to Fruits in Ohio and Indiana.

The Grains Generally Escape Serious Injury.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 3.—The following is a summary from different sections of the State, showing the effect of the Saturday night frost upon the wheat-crop.

Madison—The freeze Saturday night did no material damage. The wheat-crop is very short, not to exceed one quarter the usual crop. Fruit all killed.

Terre Haute—Wheat considerably injured in this vicinity.

Kokomo—From the best information we can obtain, fruits of all kinds were seriously damaged, if not entirely killed. The wheat-crop is generally frozen badly. The general opinion is that it will not yield an average crop.

Logansport—The freeze on Saturday did not injure vegetation to any great extent. Continued cold weather had kept everything back. There will be no small fruit. Apples injured but little. The weather had no effect on wheat. An average crop is expected.

New Albany—Saturday night's freeze has done no further damage, fruits having been killed by previous frosts. The wheat crop is about the usual average.

Lafayette—The freeze on Saturday night did little or no damage, except to fruit in some localities. Wheat has been greatly benefited by recent rains, but, in consequence of previous long cold weather, it is generally conceded it will not average over half a crop.

Crawfordsville—Wheat not seriously damaged, but the prospects are not flattering. An average crop is not expected.

Greencastle—Saturday night's freeze did no damage. The prospects are good for an average wheat crop. Fruit all killed by the previous cold.

Jeffersonville—Wheat will probably yield half a crop. Fruits all killed.

Peru—The freeze of Saturday did no perceptible damage. The prospect for a wheat crop is as good if not better than last year.

Richmond—Spring and winter wheat will yield about one-third of the crop of last year. The freeze about the middle of April ruined the entire fruit crop except apples, which will average one-quarter the usual yield. The light snow and heavy frost of Saturday night will not materially harm fruit prospects, as the weather since the previous freeze has been too cold to develop.

Indianapolis—So far as ascertained, there is no material injury to the wheat crop. Fruits had been seriously damaged by former cold weather.

Evansville—The weather was very cold; ice formed, but have been unable to learn of any serious damage to crops. Fruit was generally killed a few days ago.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 3.—Reports from all parts of the State say that the prospects for crops of all kinds were never better. The frost of Saturday did no damage to wheat. There is considerable hatching of young grasshoppers in some localities, but the cool rains are killing them about as fast as they appear. The acreage of wheat in the State is much larger than last year, and more corn is being planted than last year, and, all things considered, the agricultural outlook in Kansas is more encouraging than it has been for the past three years.

LAWRENCE, Kan., May 3.—The frost Saturday night was severe, and did some damage to early vegetables, but none to wheat and oats. Fruit is just coming to bloom, and was not sufficiently forward to be severely injured. Crops of all kinds in this locality are looking well. The late cool, damp weather has been very favorable for fall wheat, which is stooling out finely. Farmers are well up with their work, and a greater breadth than usual is under the plow.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., May 3.—There is every indication of good crops. Fruit is not injured. The frost of last Saturday night did no material damage to fruit or crops. But a small breadth of wheat was sown in this county last fall, but what was sown is looking very well. A large breadth of corn is already planted.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 3.—The recent frost did very little harm in this part of the State. It is claimed that fruit and wheat are uninjured. The weather continues quite cold.

ATCHISON, Kan., May 3.—The wheat in this region promises a good harvest. The cold, moist weather of the past three weeks has had an excellent effect in repairing damages during the winter. The frost of Saturday night did no harm. Spring work is well advanced. The acreage of sown in all kinds of grain will be fully up to the average, if not large. The majority of our farmers anticipate a favorable season for crops. It is not believed that the grasshoppers now hatching out will do much damage. They are not nearly as numerous as in 1867, when they did so little injury.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 3.—The weather for the last ten days, although cold and disagreeable for the season, has been dry and favorable to farmers, who have accomplished an immense amount of work in seeding lands. The fear of grasshopper devastations in the future is nearly vanished. More than the former amount of land is already sown to wheat. On Saturday night the thermometer fell to the freezing point, but the circumstance occasioned no damage, as [illegible] the annexed dispatches, collected from various parts in north, southeast, and west, by the agent of the Associated Press, abundantly prove:

MELROSE, Stearns Co., May 3.—No injury done to wheat in this vicinity by the frost of Saturday night.

ST. PETER, Nicollet Co., May 3.—The farmers who came in town to-day say that the frost of Saturday night has not hurt the spring wheat at all; and, as there is but very little winter wheat in this vicinity, no damage was done.

WILLMAR, Kandiyohi Co., May 3.—No grain injured here by the frost; not far enough advanced. Farmers have most all their seeding done, and all that is now needed is rain. The weather is clear and warm.

FARIBAULT, Rice Co., May 3.—No injury done as far as heard from. Weather fine to-day.

OWATONNA, Steele Co., May 3.—The frost has done no damage to wheat in this section, as far as we can learn.

KASSON, Dodge Co., May 3.—The frost has done no damage in this vicinity.

ST. JAMES, Watonwan Co., May 3.—No damage to growing crops from the frost has been reported in this vicinity.

GLYNDON, Clayton Co., May 3.—There was a heavy frost Saturday night, but no damage was done to wheat.

MISSOURI.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 3.—Reports from counties in the northwestern part of the State lead to the belief that there will not be more than one-half of a crop of wheat. On the upland prairie it is badly winter-killed, while that on the bottom-lands was not nearly so badly injured. A much larger area of corn than ever before will be planted. Notwithstanding the severe freeze Saturday night, the fruit, which escaped up to that time, has not been materially injured.

SEDALIA, Mo., May 3.—Prospects for good crops in this section this year are bad, on account of the backward spring and very cool weather. The frost Saturday night injured all kinds of vegetables. Corn was also injured. Not much wheat was planted, and what is planted is not far enough advanced to be hurt by Saturday's frost. Fruit does not appear to be injured generally.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 3.—The crop reports from sections in Western Missouri tributary to this point represent wheat about one-half short. In some localities it is almost entirely destroyed, and in others not materially injured. Young grasshoppers have done slight damage in localities, but not of much importance. These pests are rapidly disappearing, and very little apprehension is now felt on their account. The farmers are planting their usual area of corn, and it is estimated that fully one-third more of this crop will be put in. Fruit is yet safe, the late frosts not having materially injured it, nor is it supposed that Saturday night's frost has injured the growing wheat.

IOWA.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 3.—The frost of last week, Friday and Saturday night, was severe, but no serious damage has resulted to the wheat crop, which, owing to the cold, backward season, is not far enough advanced to be injured. In conversation with farmers from various sections of this county, the frost visitation is looked upon as a light matter. The breadth of spring wheat sown is larger than usual, the recent advance in that grain having stimulated the desire to increase the production.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 3.—The ground was covered with snow this morning. Weather cold and clear to-night. It is estimated that not much damage to crops was done by the Friday and Saturday nights' freeze.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 3.—The freeze of Saturday night did no particular harm to wheat in this region, as spring wheat is mostly sown here. Farmers report no harm done. The mercury here went down to 28, and the ground froze half an inch deep, and small ponds froze over half an inch thick.

MILWAUKEE, May 3.—The snow of Saturday and the cold weather of Saturday night, throughout the central and southern portions of the State, did little or no damage to the crops. The ground was very dry generally, and the snow melted very rapidly. Rain is much needed.

ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 3.—The late frost has not damaged the wheat in this region. The late rains have greatly improved the prospects for a fair crop. In many localities peaches and pears are all destroyed. Apples are somewhat injured, but yet there may be a fair crop. The weather is cold. It has been raining all day.

PEORIA, Ill., May 3.—The recent cold weather has damaged wheat and oats in this vicinity very much. In some cases the crop is so badly damaged that the ground will be put in corn. The fruit was killed in some places, while, in other cases, there are yet chances for pears, apples, cherries, and grapes, and, in a few orchards, the peach crop is not all killed. The farmers are busy plowing for corn, and will doubtless plant more than an average crop.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., May 3.—As far as can be learned from conversations had with farmers living in this county, the freeze of last Saturday did comparatively little damage. On the high lands some fine fields were touched, but in sheltered places and low lands no trouble is noticed. The wheat crop of this county will be much smaller than usual. An unusual amount has been killed by the severe weather of the winter. Some of the finest land in the county, sown in wheat last fall, is being plowed up. For this or some other reason flour has advanced considerably during the past few days.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, May 3.—On account of the backwardness of the season, the late frosts have done but little damage. It is stated upon reliable authority that the wheat, oats, and fruit prospect is the finest ever known in this vicinity. Orchard and forest tree-planting has been very extensive. The heavy rain of last night has done immeasurable good. It is thought that the late frosts have destroyed the embryo grasshoppers.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., May 3.—We have made a careful inquiry throughout the State regarding the effect of Saturday night's frost on the wheat. The general opinion is that it suffered no injury, having been fully protected by several inches of snow, which fell during Saturday. With a few exceptions, our reports indicate the prospect of a much better crop of wheat than has generally been expected.

DENIAL.

The Sun's Halstead Article Believed to Have Been Made Out of Whole Cloth.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Some absurd excitement in political circles has been created by an article in the *Sun* representing Halstead as saying that, after the Schurz dinner, a committee met and formed a plan for an anti-Administration campaign and a new party for next year's work. No such committee was formed or such plans talked over. The *Sun's* article was intended to be a joke.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 3.—In this city yesterday a young German woman, 28 years of age, named Mary Jebson, committed suicide by throwing herself into the river. The causes were homesickness and love-sickness. She was a stranger here, and had been disappointed in love. Her body was recovered.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 3.—John S. Coulter, a well-known resident printer of this city, and recently foreman of the *Commercial*, committed suicide this morning by taking laudanum. He was Treasurer of the Typographical Union, and for failure to properly account for the moneys in his possession was expelled from the Order. The Union had determined before his death to rescind the resolution at the next meeting. Mental depression, resulting from his pecuniary troubles and loss of his situation, evidently caused suicide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LACROSSE, Wis., May 3.—A dispatch from Albert Lea, Minn., states that Daniel W. Doste, a prominent farmer living in the town of Moscow, near Albert Lea, committed suicide yesterday, by hanging himself to a tree. Temporary insanity is the supposed cause.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 3.—Mrs. Ortlip, a German woman, of Carver Village, aged about 70 years, jumped into a well this morning and was drowned.

CUSTER'S EXPEDITION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 3.—A Bismarck dispatch says two companies of the Seventh Cavalry were expected to-day at Fort Lincoln from Fort Totten, and three companies are on their way from Louisiana to join Custer's Black Hills expedition.

A Woman's Right to Practice Law.

Correspondence New York Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—A decision was rendered to-day by the Court of Common Pleas of this city which involves the question of the right of a woman to be examined for admission to the bar. In December last Miss Carrie S. Burnham, a student at law in the office of Damon Y. Kilgore, presented herself before the Board of Legal Examiners for examination, but the Board declined to examine her, on the ground that there was no precedent in this country for the admission of a woman to an attorney's practice. Early in January her counsel presented to the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 a petition setting forth that Miss Burnham was a citizen of the United States and of Pennsylvania, had applied for examination in the regular way, her papers being in proper form, and all provisions of law and the rules of court applicable to students at law being complied with, and had been refused simply because she was a woman. The petition further alleged that this action of the Board prevented her from earning her livelihood in her chosen profession, and that in this way was denied to her one of the most vital privileges belonging to a citizen of the United States, which "no State shall abridge," and that "equal protection of the laws" which "no State shall deny;" and that she was thus prevented from "enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing her own happiness," which in Pennsylvania's new Constitution are declared to be "inherent and inalienable rights." This petition contained a prayer for a rule on the Board of Examiners to show cause why they should not examine her as other students of law are examined.

After waiting a long time for a decision, Mr. Kilgore finally published a letter to the Judges, which seems to have been effective in hastening their action. Judges Allison and Biddle denied the motion for a rule this morning, and Judge Pierce gave a dissenting opinion. To test the question further, Mr. Kilgore has brought a suit on behalf of Miss Burnham against the Board of Examiners for $200,000 damages, which bids fair to be carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Louise Lateau and the Doubting Doctors.

The case of the "Ecstatics of Bois d'Haine," whose weekly stigmatization and alleged perennial fasting have excited so much religious enthusiasm, has been officially considered by the Royal Academy of Medicine at Brussels, which, in a lamentable spirit of skeptical materialism, thus enunciates its opinion:

"Louise Lateau works and requires heat; every Friday she loses a certain quantity of blood by her wounds. When she breathes she exhales water-vapor and carbonic acid; her weight has not decreased since she has been observed; she therefore consumes carbon, which is not furnished by her system. Where does she take this carbon from? Physiology simply replies, 'She eats.' The alleged abstinence from all food of Louise Lateau is contradictory to all physiological laws; it is, therefore, hardly necessary to prove that this abstinence is an invention. Whoever alleges that Louise Lateau is not subject to physiological laws must prove it; until this is done, physiology will denote the miracle to be a deception."

SEMI-TROPICAL CALIFORNIA.

Advice to Those Contemplating Immigration to That Section.

Who Should Go There, and Who Should Not.

An Illinois Man Who Has Had Great Success in Arboriculture.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., April 20.—It is safe to assume that a few words competent to judiciously guide the thoughts of those tending towards Southern California will be opportune. A former resident of Chicago, whose pecuniary interests still attach to that city, I have a care for this region only on account of its real advantages to visitors and settlers. As an eligible part of our common country, it has claims to be known and justly appreciated, but none to undue panegyric. I am greatly opposed to the use of such representations and influences as will lead to an indiscriminate and reckless immigration to Southern California. Unless a statement of the special attractions of this region is counterbalanced by an exhibit of

ITS LIMITATIONS AND HINDRANCES,

much injury may ensue. The Prairie State will lose many a useful citizen, and the Golden State gain only discontented incumbrances. The law of intelligent selection should govern the matter, and thereby such unhappy results would be avoided. In order to decide wisely in regard to the policy of changing one's residence from the Atlantic to the Pacific Slope, a few facts in the way of comparison should be thoroughly understood.

The differences in soil, situation, and climate, between the two regions, are marked, but by no means antipodal. The contrasts between the latitude of the Great Lakes and the Tropics are so sharp that experience in the one is, on arrival in the other, disarmed; and the newcomer is ready to acknowledge the novelty of his surroundings, and, with a docile spirit, speedily adapts himself to circumstances. The radical nature of the transition regulates itself. Southern California, however, is only *semi*-Tropical; and, while the *actual* necessity of giving up old notions and habits in many respects is as great as at the Equator, the *apparent* need of such change is not conspicuous. The result is that most new-settlers here expend a great deal of effort out of time and place.

THEY FAIL TO ADAPT THEMSELVES

to the modifications of familiar things which this coast presents. Whether as invalids in search of health, or as devotees to business of any kind, they do not heed with sufficient care the comparatively slight change of conditions which surrounds them. Right here is a danger. Let no one be deluded by the similarities to his home-region which will strike the attention of a visitor from the Atlantic States. It were better for such a one that a mill-stone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea than that he should attempt to follow his wonted methods of the Atlantic Slope. He must learn to unlearn what he has learned amiss—for this locality.

If an Illinois educated farmer puts in his crop in California when the soil is in splendid condition for plantage, alas! light will be the labors of the reaper! That seed should have been harrowed in before the winter rains, on fallow ground; such a course would have put the crop out of the way of the ensuing dry season. Nature's course in the production of California's famous "volunteer" crops must furnish the hint for agricultural success on this coast. So the invalid frequently fails to secure the full sanative effects of this climate by disregarding the variations of temperature between day and night. Until health is fully restored, out-door life must be limited to the sunlit hours.

Without multiplying instances, I would emphasize the fact that Southern California's gifts—either of health or business-success—are only attainable through

A STRICT OBSERVANCE OF THE SUBTLE LAWS

peculiar to this region.

Who, then, are likely to meet these conditions, and be advantaged by adopting this coast as their home?

Persons having a competent fortune, who have found by experience that their health cannot abide the rigors of your climate, are earnestly advised to seek a residence in Santa Barbara. I have an instance, among many others, in mind, which I will cite. Dr. L. N. Dimmick, of Ottawa, Ill., a gentleman of wealth and culture, has, without question, saved his life by removal hither. A bronchial affection had reduced his voice to a mere whisper, and, of course, his general health was at a low ebb. Two years in this atmosphere has quite restored his voice, and has enabled him to pursue his esthetic and scientific tastes with satisfaction to himself and great benefit to the community. With such persons there should be no hesitation; let them come and enjoy the "ethereal mildness" of this climate and the bewitching influences of this scenery.

To another class I say, Come: those whose health demands a change, even if they are in very moderate circumstances, — *provided* they have the tact and intelligence, not to say genius, to interpret and supply the peculiar demands of this region. I recall an example to point my meaning: Dana B. Clark, who was a well-known resident of LaSalle County, in your State, for thirteen years, came to this vicinity four years ago, utterly broken down in health, and with limited means. To-day he is a man of physical vigor, and has laid the foundations of a handsome fortune. And not only so, but his labors have made him a public benefactor. He is supplying this and adjoining counties with fruit and shade trees of kinds best adapted to this semi-Tropical region, and in condition to thrive in this peculiar climate and soil.

TREE-CULTURE

in Southern California is no superficial art. Keen observation and sagacity, united with patient experiment, are indispensable to success in arboriculture here. The man who has these qualities and devotes them to the study of Nature's laws and limitations regarding the growth of trees in a region needing them so urgently as does this Slope, confers a great benefit upon the community. Only trees that are subjected to proper culture from the beginning will permanently flourish through the long-continued dry season of this coast. Trees thus accustomed to withstand the absence of rain, however, produce better fruit, and are in every way superior to those grown by irrigation. How invaluable, then, the labors of the nursery man who has the judgment to select the varieties of trees best adapted for growth without irrigation, and starts them out in life aright, and fitted to thrive under the conditions that await them. The average tiller of the soil has neither the time nor talent to determine upon, by care and thorough tests, a catalogue of plants practically reliable for use and ornamentation in a new country. It is great economy to encourage and patronize the right sort of man for such important work. And people are not slow in appreciating and making use of the results of a discriminating and judicious propagator of trees. The demand from Clark's nursery this season has exceeded that of the three previous years; sales will reach $13,000 to $14,000. A growing faith in tree-culture throughout Southern California is developing. It is beginning to be understood that the early failures in this direction were the result of an ignorant or reckless violation of the laws and conditions imposed by the nature of this soil and climate. Meantime Mr. Clark is quietly at work in a way that will

DEVELOP ASTONISHING RESULTS.

He is cultivating the largest orange orchard in the world,—100 acres,—containing 10,000 trees 3 years old. Twelve years hence, that orchard will surely rival the Garden of the Hesperides.

This country wants more such men as Dana B. Clark. It saves their lives, and they redeem it from the semi-civilization that has occupied it. Your section of our Great Republic can afford to part with them,—their lives would be sacrificed there,—here they will be prolonged, and bless a region that only needs scientific development to make it all that its most enthusiastic friends claim. But spare these sunny shores the incursions of immigrants allured from comfortable homes by accounts of Paradisical perfections that will exempt them from laborious struggle. J. A. BREWSTER.

There was a TILTON-BEECHER trouble of many years' standing at Jackson, Miss., in which County-Treasurer WILLIAMS played preacher and TAZEWELL JONES philosopher. They had quarreled and made it up again half a dozen times, until JONES' patience gave way, and he hacked the preacher to pieces. Perhaps if others had not interfered, Mr. TILTON would, after all, have gratified his Christian enemies by making mince-meat of the defendant, and saving the newspapers the enormous telegraph bills they have had to pay.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Postage Prepaid at this Office.

Daily, 1 year	$12.00	Weekly, 1 year	$1.65
Tri-Weekly	6.50	Five copies	7.50
Sunday Edition, double sheet	3.00	Ten copies	14.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

WANTED—One active agent in each town and village. Special arrangements made with such.

Specimen copies sent free.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post-Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Emerson's Minstrels.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the Parisian Opera-Bouffe Troupe. "Girofle-Girofla."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Emily Soldene Troupe. "Madame Angot's Daughter."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. Variety Entertainment.

EXPOSITION BUILDING—Lake-shore, foot of Adams street. Exhibition of Paintings.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.—Stated Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Asylum, for business and work on K. T. order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C. E. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

D. A. CASHMAN LODGE, No. 686, A. F. and A. M., corner Madison and Robey-sts.—Regular communication this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock. Work—Third Degree. Visiting brethren welcome. R. J. DAUPHINEY, W. M.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, May 4, 1875.

The beauties of Credit-Mobilier management have been again illustrated, if the stories of the San Francisco papers are true, by the late wash-out on the Union Pacific. It is stated that the embankments which were swept away consisted of loose soil and alkali dust, which becomes mere mud when water pours upon it. No "raging torrent" is needed to sweep it away. It oozes away. The culverts, too, are said to be althogether too small and wretchedly built. It was this sort of sham which was certified by dishonest officials to be a "first-class road."

In connection with a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad against the State of Maryland, the Court took occasion to consider and pass upon the correlative and vastly more important question of the power of Congress over inter-State commerce. The decision, of which an abstract is given in our Washington dispatches, coming from a full Bench of the Supreme Court, is the first deliverance upon the subject of Congressional control over the commerce between the various States of the Union. It is conclusively declared that the United States is as one State so far as commerce is concerned, and that Congress, under the Constitution, has the power to interpose its authority to prevent the impediment or restriction of commerce by State or local enactments.

WHITELEY has turned up again. Whether the ex-detective has experienced a change of heart, or is content to place his faith in the aptness of the people to forget such little affairs as the District safe manipulation, is hard to tell. Certain it is that he has once more reappeared at the Capital, and it is also certain that he has designs upon somebody, that somebody being, according to report, the new Attorney-General. The latter gentleman is, it is said, an eminently conservative man, and it is even hinted that his conservatism partakes largely of that peculiar kind of caution engendered by the reading of just such history as the District of Columbia made during the years 1873-4. Mr. WHITELEY's hankering after a share of the secret-service fund of the Department of Justice is shared in by another party, whose name is unenviably connected with that safe business, and this other person is no less than the great NETTLESHIP, who left the District last summer for his own and the District's good. NETTLESHIP, it is said, is even willing to give up a lucrative business, if it shall become necessary, in order to share with his old friend the fund before-mentioned. The general estimate of Judge PIERREPONT's shrewdness in business matters will be sadly at fault if these two anxious individuals derive aid and comfort from his appointment.

MRS. TILTON created a sensation in the scandal case yesterday. Immediately upon the assembly of the court she sent up a letter to Judge NEILSON, with the request that he read it aloud. Of course the Judge declined to grant the request, and, of course, it was known to the instigators of this extraordinary proceeding that he would so decline. The purport of the communication Judge NEILSON peremptorily refused to make public for the present, at the same time indicating a desire that Mrs. TILTON should pursue a similar course with regard to furnishing copies to the press until the Court had first taken some action in the matter. Of course it was whispered about the court-room that Mrs. TILTON's letter embodied a petition to be allowed to testify in the case, together with an asseveration of her innocence,—all, no doubt, in conformity with the programme. The presentation of the letter was not a surprise to some of Mr. BEECHER's lawyers, though it was wholly unexpected by Mr. TILTON and his counsel. It is difficult to believe that the step was taken by Mrs. TILTON on her own responsibility; she has been too comfortably cared for and too closely watched by the Plymouth people to do such a thing without the knowledge or against the wishes of Mr. BEECHER's friends. The inference is irresistible that this letter was written for the purpose of bringing to bear upon the jury, in and out of the court-room, the moral effect of Mrs. TILTON's apparent desire to be heard as a witness in the case, and thus to overcome the unfavorable impression produced by the refusal of the defendant's counsel to receive her testimony; and also to surreptitiously convey to the jury and to the world her protestation of innocence, without subjecting her to the crucial test of cross-examination. The scheme bears the finger marks of TRACY and SHEARMAN, and will result in positive injury to Mr. BEECHER's interest.

The Chicago produce markets were generally strong yesterday, except in provisions. Mess pork was dull and 5c per brl lower, closing at $22.00 cash, and $22.20@22.25 for June. Lard was quiet and a shade easier, closing at $15.50 per 100 lbs cash, and $15.67½ for June. Meats were quiet and firm at 8¼c for shoulders, 11⅛c for short ribs, and 12⅛c for short clears. Lake freights were dull and unchanged. Highwines were in better demand and steady, at $1.14 per gallon. Flour was in fair demand and steady. Wheat was active and firmer, closing at $1.05 for May, and $1.07⅞ for June. Corn was active and firmer, closing tame at 76½c cash and 77⅞c for June. Oats were active and 1c higher, closing at 63¾c for May, and 64⅞c for June. Rye was quiet and steady at $1.07. Barley was quiet and stronger, closing at $1.28 for May. Hogs were in good demand, and were steady at Saturday's quotations. Sales at $7.00@9.00. The cattle trade was quiet, with sales at $3.50@7.00. Sheep were inactive and unchanged.

A curious game of cross-purposes was played last night in Chicago. At McCormick Hall a large assemblage, made up of the best brains, business capacity, respectability, and wealth, had come together for the purpose of declaring against the recent outrageous election frauds whereby the will of the people was defeated by means of an organized conspiracy; while, half a mile distant, the Common Council was engaged in defeating the object for which the mass-meeting was called. At the very moment that earnest, thoughtful, able men counseled together to prevent the consummation of a scheme full of danger to the best interests of the people of Chicago, the members of the Common Council, acting in violation of the express commands of an injunction issued by the Circuit Court, were busily at work canvassing the "returns" of an election which does not deserve the name. The action of the Council was deliberate, and was in accordance with the advice of the lawyers retained for the purpose of giving such advice. Under the usual practice, disobedience of a judicial mandate is not construed as contempt of Court when an injunction is disregarded by advice of counsel; and the Aldermen, therefore, are probably safe, for the present, from the clutches of the jailer. The fraudulent election is consummated so far as the power of the Common Council extends, but the tax-payers and lawful electors of the City of Chicago have not lost their rights on this account. If there is such a thing as an election law on the statute-books of Illinois, they still have a remedy, and the tone of last night's mass-meeting indicates that the interposition of the law will be invoked to the uttermost before this contest is ended.

THE PLANTATION BUSINESS IN TENNESSEE.

We trust our readers have perused the very interesting and graphic letters of our correspondent now in the Southern States. His letter published in THE TRIBUNE of May 1 gives a very thorough view of the present condition of the labor troubles in West Tennessee. The land for a long distance on the road from the North to Memphis is desolate,—in fact, abandoned. It is cotton land, and hitherto has been successfully cultivated. It has been washed bare of its cotton-producing soil, and, according to the Southern policy, has been abandoned for new lands. This land, as was explained by a planter, can be reclaimed. A single crop of clover, turned under, would make it valuable for cotton; but no one will think of doing that, or of employing any fertilizing agents. Cotton is their meat and bread, and, as long as there are new lands to be worked, no one will give the least attention to reclaiming that already exhausted. The cotton-seed of one crop would furnish the proper means to produce another crop from these lands, but that the people will not do; they sell the seed to the oil mills, and seek new lands. They actually sell the manure which Nature has provided to keep the soil productive.

The general cry is that "labor is demoralized." The demoralization consists in the fact that the planters, who are the land-holders, insist upon perpetuating the labor-system practically as it existed before the War, and to this the negro will not submit. There is no labor in the country but that of the negroes. The whites, as a class, will not work in the field. There are no white laborers to hire. Labor in the field is now as much regarded as a social degradation as it was before the War. There is a complaint that the Germans and Scandinavians who have gone there refuse to live in the old cabins or negro "quarters," will not associate with negroes, and go away. This the average white man at the South cannot understand. He cannot comprehend how any man already so degraded as to be willing to work in the field should be unwilling to live in the mud-cabins and associate with negroes. He fails to understand that free labor does not regard itself as degraded, and that the free laborer of the United States claims to be socially the peer of other men; and that, if the South is to be repeopled by white laborers from the North or from Europe, they will go there the owners of the soil they cultivate, and the founders of a social system in which they must be at the top.

The cotton crop in West Tennessee was last year a failure. The consequence is that there was but poor compensation for planter and laborer; and the planters are congratulating themselves on the prospect of a large crop of cotton this year, because the negroes must work or starve. The hard times, and the choice between hard labor and starvation, seems to be regarded by the planters as a providential measure to compel the negroes to work. This seems strange to a people who look upon labor as a means of livelihood,—who work for the product of their labor, and who look to that product as a means of supplying themselves with comforts, and of bettering their condition generally.

Our correspondent offers an explanation of this conduct on the part of the planters. It seems that they cling to the old pride-and-poverty system of the ante-War days. The planters are the nominal owners of the soil. They count the number of their acres, and expect to obtain from the land, after paying all expenses, from $25 to $45 an acre; consequently, the more acres they own the greater the profit. These profits, in the old times, they expended in the most prodigal manner. The owner of an immense plantation was also the owner of the labor to cultivate it; he lived like a prince, and soon learned to think he was one. The general plan was to spend each year's income within the year. The old style was for a planter to have a factor or commission-merchant. This factor received the crop and sold it, and was the banker and the agent of the planter. The planter expended the money. In case of short crops, the same expenditures were made, the factor making advances. This system these planters still preserve. They will not part with an acre of the land. They will work it on shares, or otherwise, but they look to an annual product per acre. The labor, being free, is more exacting. The negro in slavery worked with his wife and children in the cotton-fields, getting his food and the use of the mud cabin. He now works himself, but his wife and children do not, and he tries to get as much for his own labor as will support the wife and children, get them more and better clothes, enable the children to go to school, and permit him to be a church member, and take a little interest in politics. These exactions of the free negro laborer reduce the profits per acre of the planter, and he declares that the "labor system is demoralized; that the negro must be got rid of, and his place supplied with white laborers from the North." He has the unnatural dream of gangs of white men working the year round for their food, living in mud huts, with the women and children at labor, indifferent to schools, and churches, and politics, and accepting the condition of social inferiority as belonging to that of labor. The Southern planter expects and is waiting to witness the verification of that dream!

The planters of West Tennessee have their factors in Memphis. The planting season begins the 1st of March, and continues until December. During this time the planter employs his laborers, furnishing them with bacon, corn-meal, and other articles of food; these articles are furnished him by his factor in Memphis, this factor charging him therefor, in addition to the cost of the goods, 1 per cent a month. At the end of the year, the negroes take their shares of the cotton, and the rest goes to the factor, who pays himself all his advances with interest, and the balance, if any, stands to the credit of the planter, who, however, has been living during the same year on his expectant share. In 1874, there was a short crop, leaving the planters largely in arrears to their factors, and, when the crop of 1875 is delivered next fall, they, in addition to the two years' advances of money and provisions, will owe 18 per cent interest on the debt of 1874, and 6 per cent interest on that of 1875. The negroes shared in the losses of the short crop of 1874, and will share in the profits of the full crop of 1875. What these profits are, our correspondent says, are an aggregate of from $110 to $200 for the nine months' labor. With this money, a large part of the negroes move away to the further South every year, so that the actual number of laborers is getting smaller every year.

The practical people of the North will recognize in this condition of affairs the struggle of a landed aristocracy to retain its supremacy. The struggle is a vain one. Free labor of necessity demands, and will demand, a larger share of the product, and the increasing liens of the factors for advances to the non-producing owners will force not only a sale of these lands, but their division into comparatively small tracts, each owned by the laborers that cultivate it. When this time comes, the now vacant lands will be taken up, and will be closely cultivated; the State will be peopled by producers; the aggregate production greatly increased, thereby adding to the wealth of the State. This population will be free, will take control of the political affairs of the State, will introduce thrift in the place of waste, and become the social, commercial, and political rulers of the re-established South. In the meantime, let the planters dismiss the delusion under which they live, that free labor will ever migrate to Tennessee unless it goes there to own and govern the soil it cultivates, and to maintain a social position admitting of no superiority.

WOMAN AND WORK IN CHICAGO.

Some years ago, various suffrage-meetings were held in this city, and were well attended. We were duly informed that the Millennium would come to pass just ten minutes after SARAH and SAMUEL, JANE and JOHN, went to the polls together. Feminine orators told us, with the beautiful modesty supposed to be characteristic of their sex, that their dropping ballots into a box carefully stuffed over-night would at once eradicate the social evil, the drinking evil, and every other evil. All that was wanted to make everybody happy and everything all right was a law,—just one little law. We learned then, for the first time, that the women of Chicago yearned for public life; that they had fitted themselves for it by diligent toil; that they were studious, alert, "women of affairs," and far better qualified than their fathers, husbands, and sons, for the use of the ballot. This flurry of excitement happened some ten years ago. It is worth while to inquire what these women, who were then so ready and so fit for the ballot, have done in the decade since. As they were partly excluded from a political career,—only partly, for they had the rights of argument, of persuasion, of remonstrance, of association, of petition, and of revolution,—their overflowing energies, repressed in one direction, must naturally have burst forth with greater violence in another. What, then, have they done?

Outside of the many happy and unhappy homes due to their efforts, the consideration of which does not enter into the scope of this article, it is very difficult to discover an answer to this question. Possibly as many as twenty feminine Chicagoans have been brave enough to study a profession or art, and then pursue it. One of them has just had published, in New York, one of the best scientific books for the young that has ever come from the press. Chicago women, too, have organized various societies for public purposes, most of which are dead, some dying, and a few giving some promise of continued existence and possible good. The most pretentious of them all was broken in two by sectarian and personal squabbles, and ended by disgusting almost everybody connected with it. There has been the usual number of petty church fairs and kindred operations, and one rather large fair, with a disappointment for a result. Such credit as any of these may deserve belongs mainly to women.

This is what Chicago women have done. The catalogue of what they might have, but have not, done, is somewhat longer. They might have organized in this city a committee to take charge of local examinations of scholarly women by the authorities of Harvard College. They were requested to do so by the authorities; they knew, or would have known, had they been intelligent enough to read a daily newspaper regularly, that such committees have done a very great work for women in England; and they had months and months in which to discharge the easy task. But they did nothing. They have been clamorous in speech for equal educational chances with men; but, when one of the great colleges in the country took steps toward bringing about that equality, they frustrated the scheme, as far as Chicago was concerned, by idly sitting still. They might have organized and carried into execution reasonable and trustworthy methods for redeeming fallen women and for systematizing the charity which is now making Chicago a favorite abode of the pampered pauper, but they did nothing. They might have exercised a potent influence in behalf of the compulsory-education law that has just missed passing in two Illinois Legislatures, but this grave question was not, it seems, of any interest to these "public-spirited" persons. They might have opened temperance billiard-rooms and similar resorts, and so fought the masculine sin which wrecks so many of their lives with something more potent than afternoon meetings or petitions to the Common Council. They might have formed volunteer committees to visit and report upon the city prisons, schools, etc. One energetic woman in the East revolutionized the management of a great prison in this way. But prisons and schools go unvisited. If a consciousness, perhaps exaggerated, of their inability to undertake such reforms has kept the women of Chicago inactive, this only carries us back a step farther. For, if they are public-spirited and feel incompetent now to treat public questions, of course they have been busy studying in order to make themselves fit.

TRACY.

Mr. TRACY, as counsel in the BEECHER case and examiner of witnesses, has occupied a position which is undoubtedly very pleasant to him, and ministered to whatever love of display and notoriety he may possess; but Mr. TRACY upon the witness-stand, in the hands of Mr. BEACH, cross-examiner, has not been reposing upon a bed of roses. In point of fact, Mr. BEACH has literally flayed him, although his hide apparently had the texture of the rhinoceros, and he has placed him before the Bar and the public in a light which must make him before long rise and explain or step down and out of his profession. In the course of his direct examination, Mr. TRACY said:

> He [MOULTON] went out of the room and was gone a few minutes,—perhaps fifteen minutes,—and returned with Mr. TILTON, and Mr. TILTON and I spoke, and then, I think, Mr. TILTON proceeded with the conversation,—took up the conversation from that point,—and said something about my having been called into this case without his knowledge, or consent, or approval; and he said: "Mr. TRACY, I am asked," or he said, "I am about to," I am not certain which, "to make a statement to you of my case against Mr. BEECHER. I don't know what the etiquette of your profession allows. If I make a statement of my case against Mr. BEECHER to you, and Mr. BEECHER and myself should afterward come into collision, *would the etiquette of your profession permit you to be a counsel for Mr. BEECHER?*" I replied: "Mr. TILTON, without discussing what the etiquette of my profession would or would not allow, I say to you that, if a person having a controversy with another comes to me and makes a statement of his side of that controversy, and the parties should afterward come into collision on that case, *I should not feel at liberty to be counsel for either party.*" Thereupon Mr. TILTON unfolded, as I remember, a covering of manuscript which he brought with him into the room, and began to read a statement.

Here we have it established out of his own mouth that he made a solemn promise to Mr. TILTON that he would not act as counsel for Mr. BEECHER, and, by virtue of this promise, he obtained Mr. TILTON's confidential statement, and has made use of it against him, knowing that Mr. TILTON regarded it as covered under the seal of secrecy. The cross-examination has further shown that he heard one side of the case informally, assisted the Plymouth Church Committee in its one-sided investigation, and then went over to the other side and took a fee, and has appeared as Mr. BEECHER's counsel since the inception of the case. The excuse which he makes is a sorry subterfuge. He informed Mr. TILTON that he should violate his promise because he (TILTON) was going to charge Mr. BEECHER with adultery instead of merely improper proposals! Mr. BEACH mercilessly pricked this attempted justification by showing that every lawyer knows such proposals are not actionable, and compelling Mr. TRACY to admit its shallowness. Whatever may be the issue of the BEECHER case, Mr. TRACY's case is to be tried before the bar of popular opinion. Whatever may be the etiquette that obtains in the profession,—and we are aware that there are lawers who justify his conduct,—the public, which applies to lawyers those principles of personal honor which it demands of gentlemen, will condemn Mr. TRACY as a man who has violated his word of honor, and made use of communications given to him under the pledge of secrecy. Unless he can make a more valid justification of this conduct than he has yet done, there are those who will consider him as unworthy to practice the profession of the law, and unworthy the confidence of gentlemen.

BRAINIAL FOOD.

Muddle-heads, wooden-heads, and block-heads will be delighted to learn that a philanthropist has arisen in New York City, who proposes to devote his time and energies to their benefit. His name is Dr. T. S. LAMBERT. His mission is to increase brain-power by a new system of feeding. The pabulum which he furnishes, and with which he proposes to brighten up the intellect of the unfortunate, is styled "brainial food." A few days since, he gave a dinner of brainial food at a prominent restaurant in New York to some of the most prominent muddle-heads of that city, the menu of which was composed of toasted cracker and toasted cheese, oysters on the half-shell and cabbage, sardines, codfish and cream, oyster-salad, stewed tripe and green peas, calves' brains on toast, oat-groats and cream, pancakes (oat, buckwheat, and Graham meal), boiled custard, apples and oranges, coffee and butter-milk. We have no disposition to find fault with the Doctor's theory, and his bill of fare is, after all, a somewhat appetizing one. The scientific men, among them AGASSIZ, long ago demonstrated that fish contained a large amount of phosphorus, and that phosphorus is a stimulant for the brain. Sufficient proof of this may be found in the startling amount of intellect to be found at Black Island, Marblehead, and Yarmouth, where the staple articles of food are soup and scup-paug, codfish and haddock, hake and good red herring, the latter exercising an unusually stimulating phosphoric effect as they are eaten, head, bones, tail, and all. We might also instance the clear intellects and marvelous brain-power of the Esquimaux and Greenlanders, who live upon blubber and whale-steaks exclusively, and are fairly lustrous with phosphoric brain-power. Cheese toasted has long been famous not only as a seductive fare for rats and mice, but also for its properties of stimulating digestion, and nothing is easier of digestion than toasted crackers and oat-meal. What the Doctor's ideas may be as to tripe, or what part it plays in making brains, we know not, but the calves' brains on toast are suggested, we presume, upon the homeopathic principle,—*similia similibus curantur*. So far as the component parts of the Doctor's programme are concerned, the plan looks entirely feasible. If it shall prove successful in New York, where there is ample material to work upon, we hope the Doctor will take a contract for Chicago. There are the Mayor, the Common Council, the County Commissioners, the Chicago *Times*, and numerous other public institutions needing intelligence and phosphorus, and, if the Doctor can provide them with brains by his process, the general public will undoubtedly provide the material, even though it may take whales and leviathans, all the cats in the Chicago elevators, and all the calves' brains in the Stock-Yards. If he is the philanthropist he claims to be, his mission will be incomplete until he has given Chicago a call.

THE CANAL BUSINESS FOR 1875.

The charges at Buffalo for handling grain have been for several years 1 cent paid by the grain, and one-fourth of a cent paid by the vessel, per bushel. This is the charge for transfer through elevator. We understand that offers have been received from Buffalo and Oswego to contract for a reduction of this rate to three-fourths of a cent per bushel. We suppose this offer is made as an inducement to forward grain by the canal. The Buffalo *Commercial*, speaking of the canal trade, says:

> By reference to the table of average canal freights, it will be observed that the lowest average was 10 cents, that of last season. The railroads are *now* carrying grain from Buffalo to New York for 8 cents a bushel. This is lower than the actual cost by canal at the present rate of toll. There is no prospect that a much higher figure will be obtained when navigation opens, and if such proves to be the case boatmen will not fit out at all. They will not commence operations with a positive loss staring them in the face. Unless relief comes in the shape of lower tolls very little grain will be shipped by canal this season. Will those who object to a reduction of tolls on the ground that it would reduce the revenues please tell us where the revenues would come from in case there should be no shipments whatever by canal?

This indicates that the elevating companies of Buffalo begin to view with alarm the decline in canal transportation, and offer the utmost concession on their part to keep the trade alive. The fact that the railroads are now moving grain from Buffalo to New York at 2 cents per bushel less than the lowest freights of the low rates of 1874, and are doing this before the canal opens, does not argue well for a profitable season on the canal.

But there is another point where, so far, there have been no concessions made to save the grain trade to the canal and to New York. The charges in the harbor of New York for the transfer of grain are never less than two and a quarter cents per bushel, and frequently much greater. The handling of grain in New York harbor, as well that in canal-boats and that in cars, is a disgrace to the city. It has been so extortionate that much of the diversion of trade from New York City may be traced to that outrage. Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Montreal make no such confiscations of grain shipped to them. So high are the expenses in New York harbor for weighing, tugging, demurrage, lighterage, and transfer, that grain can be moved to either Baltimore or Philadelphia by all rail, and put on the foreign vessel, for decidedly less money than it can be sent by all water to New York City, and transferred in that harbor; while to Montreal, by all water, there is even a greater margin against New York. But nobody in New York City proposes any departure from the old system practiced in the days of CLINTON.

The Bostonians are preparing to enter the field against Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Montreal for the trade which is leaving New York. They understand in Boston that commerce no longer holds an exclusive market in New York. Chicago and the West generally import their own goods, and deal directly with the New England manufacturers. The trade of the West now goes round New York. The West has Baltimore, Philadelphia, Montreal, and Boston to which to send its surplus products. When Boston owns and controls a railway route direct from Chicago to Boston, she will become the great distributing point for all New England of the breadstuffs and provisions of the West, and will become the market wherein the West can deal directly with the manufacturers. All this portends the decline of the Western trade through and with New York City.

The policy of the State of New York, and especially of New York City, has been most suicidal. It has used the Erie Canal as a means of revenue to the State, and as the source of a corruption fund which for thirty years has been divided among its politicians of both parties. It has squandered $50,000,000 of net revenue received from the Erie Canal, and has paid to fraudulent contractors perhaps an equal sum, leaving the canal with comparatively little more capacity for business than it had thirty years ago. The expenditure of one-third of the actual earnings of the canal upon its enlargement would have made it such a broad, deep highway of commerce, that nothing could compete with it. Some few individuals in New York have now a monopoly of the "weighing, measuring," etc., of all grain received in that harbor by canal, and, sooner than break up this monopoly, New York City prefers to see the canal abandoned, and its trade diverted to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Montreal, and the transfer of its wholesale trade in return goods to Chicago and the other cities of the West.

The depredations of the Spanish thieves who recently stole a saint by cutting him out of one of MURILLO's pictures, and carried off several VIRGIN MARYS from the churches, are rivaled by the American art-thieves who on Saturday last stole four cases of statuary just arrived from Europe, two of them containing vases, one a bust of CICERO, and the other a bust of the eminent lawyer, CHARLES O'CONOR. The thieves, although of the same classical turn of mind, do not seem to have possessed the courage of their Spanish brethren, for, having opened one box and discovered the bust of Mr. O'CONOR, they incontinently closed it up again and dumped it overboard. For CICERO, however, they had no such reverence. The great assailant of CATILINE, it is said, went to the pawnbroker's, and took his place, with a ticket hung from his neck, among the watches, family Bibles, old clothes, and other plunder. It is pleasant to know that Mr. O'CONOR was rescued from a watery grave, and that CICERO will probably be ransomed from "my uncle." Meanwhile, if the thieves are ever captured, they ought to be prosecuted by Mr. O'CONOR himself, considering the indignity which they put upon his bust.

The tenth general meeting of the Social Science Association will occur at Detroit on Tuesday, May 11, the Association remaining in session during the rest of the week. The opening address will be delivered by the Hon. DAVID A. WELLS, President of the Institution. Among other things, the Association will discuss, in detail, a subject of great importance, the health of pupils in the public schools, with a view to determining upon some special system of education and exercise. Papers on "International Law," by JAMES B. ANGELL, President of the Michigan University; on "The Financial Policy of England and the United States," by GAMALIEL BRADFORD, of Boston; on "The Financial Experience of France, a Lesson to the United States," by GEORGE WALKER, of Springfield, Mass.; and other interesting subjects will be read and discussed.

Brief reference was made a day or two since to the contrast drawn by WENDELL PHILLIPS between Chicago and St. Louis. The following extract from his address on cheap transportation gives it in full:

> Two great rivers merge at the wharves of St. Louis. She has got the richest country behind her in the world, mines, soil, everything, and St. Louis is nowhere, while Chicago is fifty years ahead of her. Why is that? Chicago has no mines. My faith is this: Neither soil, nor rivers, nor mines can make great cities. Brains makes great cities. [Applause.] It is the English race that has dragged commerce 500 miles out of its path and holds it there to-day. Chicago had the men, and St. Louis hadn't. She had timid men, wealthy, but timid, want of energy, want of pluck, want of risk, and so, with the finest natural advantages in the world, she is a century behind. God made her rivers, and that made her sluggard. Chicago had to lay down her iron rivers, and that made her great. And it is a significant fact, that although all the water courses of the West run south, no railroad that runs north and south ever made any money. The solvent railroads in the West run east and west, because the brains are East and West, and they need communication. Now, therefore, although we are out of the line, yet we have the same element that made Chicago and that makes England to-day, only it wants to be brought into organized effort. [Applause.]

There was an explosion of powder in San Francisco which resulted in the death of several persons. The local papers in recording the event find it necessary to comment more or less reproachfully upon the author of the mischief, of which comments, perhaps, the following is the most forcible:

> The explosion which cost so many persons their lives was caused by a spark from a pipe, which the man CLARK was smoking, dropping into some powder. They need not look for CLARK's brains; but when they get the rest of him together they ought to bury the fragments in a prominent square, and erect over them a monument containing the inscription: "Sacred to the memory of a d—d fool!"

If the people of San Francisco begin telling the truth about one another on grave-stones, they will have to adopt the vulgar expedient of numbering their dead to avoid confusion, and furnish the visitor at the cemetery with a catalogue.

Mr. HENRY I. BOWDITCH, Chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Health, is in favor of punishing drunkenness by placing the drunkard under political disabilities. For the crime of being drunk in public he would deprive him of his civil rights for six months, and one such exhibition should be considered satisfactory proof of habitual drunkenness. Unless there is some mistake in the police returns and other statistics from Massachusetts, Mr. BOWDITCH's proposition, if put into effect, would speedily reduce the vote of that State to that of a single precinct.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Attorney-General Pierrepont is said to be in favor of Free Cuba. But it is not a matter that he will have much control over. Besides, there is no authority for the statement.

If Mr. KELLEY goes on improving, he may in the course of time be induced to express regret for his votes in favor of a depreciated currency and a protective tariff. He is very sorry about his Force bill vote.

The Massachusetts Legislature has undertaken an investigation of the State-House contracts. It has already ascertained that the work lacked adequate supervision, and that the result is simply disgraceful.

The Massachusetts ultra-temperance men denounce the License law which went into operation last Saturday as "a disaster and disgrace," and predict its utter failure. They will antagonize it at every point, labor for its repeal, and meantime make no efforts towards its enforcement.

WALTER L. SESSIONS, the ex-Congressman who is seeking a nomination to the vacancy in the Thirty-third New York District, was among the few out-and-out inflationists in the New York delegation to the last Congress. The *Evening Post* believes his re-election would be a disgrace to the whole State.

An English photographer who tried to take a picture of the King of Siam, found himself in a quandary. The etiquette of the country forbade his seizing the Royal subject as ordinary photographers do, and his Majesty refused to obey the instructions of the foreigner as to attitude. The situation was reversed. The King was a poser to the photographer.

The District of Columbia debt is upwards of $20,000,000, or $6,000,000 more than President GRANT's estimate. The experiment in Municipal Government conducted by Boss SHEPHERD is thus shown to have been a rather dear one. It will not have cost too much, however, if it shall teach the American people how to secure an honest and efficient administration of city affairs.

"It is neither soil, rivers, or wealth of land, but brains, that make great cities," says WENDELL PHILLIPS. "Chicago had men of brains while St. Louis had not." Now wait and see Chicago nominate PHILLIPS for something or other.—*Buffalo Express*. We nominate him for Chief of the Directory. His ability as an inflater might show to some advantage in that position.

Speaker McGUIRE, of New York, is almost as bad a presiding officer as our own HAINES was. He is accustomed to come down from the chair on very slight provocation, and make intemperate harangues on behalf of the Canal Ring or for any other favorite he may have. It is not unusual for him to make a violent personal assault on a member of the other House, or on the Chief Executive of the State.

The Philadelphia *Press* insists that the Centennial Exposition shall be kept free of political entanglements. It does not regard the present as the proper time for advocating "the peculiar theories of political economy" which prevail in Pennsylvania. The American people, the *Press* believes, are willing to waive all prejudice and go to the utmost verge of concession to place the exhibition on an international plane, entirely beyond the domain of politics.

The existing political situation in California is a peculiar one. It is perplexing for the politicians, but encouraging for the people. The necessity for making good and unexceptionable nominations is strongly impressed on all the party managers, and the result will probably be a good Government, whichever party wins. The Independents would like to confine the canvass to local issues, but they are not likely to be accommodated, both the Republicans and the Democrats showing fight.

The selection of Mr. PIERREPONT for Attorney-General is an extraordinary move for a President who is bending all his energies to securing a third term. Mr. PIERREPONT was among the first to denounce the proposition, and at an immense meeting in New York last October put himself on record publicly to that effect, pronouncing the cry of third term a "mad delusion," which is precisely what it has been. Nevertheless it is as idle to suppose that the Democrats will abandon a cry which has produced such a scare, as it is to suppose that many timid souls will not continue to be in terror until the two parties have made their nominations for the Presidential election of 1876.—*Hartford Courant (Jo Hawley's paper).*

The following correspondence, says the New York *Graphic*, sets at rest the status of FERNANDO WOOD in the War, if other facts were required than his costly contribution of the Mozart Regiment and his prompt appearance at the Cooper Institute war meeting with John A. Dix and others. These letters have never been published heretofore:

> MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, April 29, 1861.—SIR: I beg to tender my services in any military capacity consistent with my position as Mayor of New York. With high regards, FERNANDO WOOD.
> His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The above was written only a few days after the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The reply is entirely in Mr. LINCOLN's autograph:

> WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1861.—*Fernando Wood, Mayor of New York*—MY DEAR SIR: Your very kind and patriotic note of the 29th ult., tendering your services in any military capacity consistent with your position as Mayor of New York, is received, and for which please accept my sincere thanks. In the midst of my various and numerous duties I shall consider in which way I can make your services at once available to the country and agreeable to you. Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN.

PERSONAL.

The Crown Princess of Germany is an artist of no little talent.

BALZAC left an unpublished novel, which has just turned up at Paris.

Mr. BARNES, President of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society, has resigned.

HARRY S. MURDOCH is engaged for the coming season at the Boston Globe at a big salary.

One of the Brooklyn jury has gained 20 pounds of meat since the trial commenced.

The California papers deny the story of the drowning of J. A. SAWTELLE, the actor, on Puget Sound.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE is still a cause of anxiety to his friends. Vice-President WILSON has gone to see him.

BRIGHAM is on his marrow-bones again. He denies having called the managers of "Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution" thieves and liars.

Professors TICE and LOOMIS are amusing themselves with a heated discussion whether frigorific waves come from the earth's surface or above.

JAMES FISK, Sr., has broken out as a pilgrim to Palestine, and a little New England newspaper notices that he will write letters from that far country.

Mr. ROBERT MANLEY and wife started yesterday for New York, where they intend to take the steamer Cuba for London, Eng. They expect to return next fall.

Mr. JOSEPH TUCKER, General Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad, has gone to Cairo on business connected with his road. He will return in a few days.

The Glastonbury (Conn.) sisters, ABBY and JULIA SMITH, are again to the front. One of them is so disgusted with the male sex that she has translated a Bible of her own.

At the first meeting of the newly-elected Board of Trustees of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company at New York yesterday, Mr. E. D. L. SWEET, of this city, was re-elected Second Vice-President.

Vice-President WILSON returned to Louisville from Lexington yesterday, and will remain there for several days. From there he will probably go to Nashville and Memphis, and thence proceed on his Western tour.

Sergt. BATES is going to Canada. Perhaps if Sergt. BATES insisted upon crossing the Falls on a tight-rope nobody would seriously object to his doing so, and think of the *eclat* it would give to the American flag, BATES.

Mr. H. L. HYDE, of the St. Louis *Republican*, was on 'Change yesterday. He has studied up the recent remarks of WENDELL PHILLIPS, and wishes to go back with a Chicago reputation. At least that is what they say.

A Lock Haven (Pa.) swain gave a twist to the arm of his lady-love. A cancer was the result and amputation followed that. She was a tailoress and needed that arm, but he does not seem to have taken the hint.

Was it not rather a report in the Cincinnati newspapers of the doings of some of SOLDENE's young ladies in that city and New Orleans which induced one of them, therein mentioned by name, to attempt her own life?

Baron SCHWARZ-SENBORN says that his resignation as Austrian Minister to this country has been accepted. No successor has yet been appointed. The Baron intends making a tour of the country before returning to Austria.

Dr. LINDERMAN, Director of the Mint, has been instructed by the President to visit Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other Western cities, with a view to ascertaining the most desirable point for the establishment of a mint.

Messrs. PAUL A. MICHAILOWSKY, of Odessa, the Chicago of Europe, and CONSTANTIN GRINOFF, of Berdiansk, on the Sea of Azov, were on 'Change yesterday. Our grain trade and elevators have a rare interest for both of them.

SPIVINS says nothing is so well calculated to preserve a becoming respect for the dead as a neck and neck race with a long Catholic funeral from Thirty-first to Monroe street, over the torn-up, abysmal pavement of Wabash avenue.

That excellent gentleman, Mr. VASQUEZ, left a legacy of vengeance to his Lieutenant, Mr. CHAVEZ, and Mr. C is preparing himself for a halter with a speed and perseverance which indicate his readiness to follow his late lamented Captain.

The Rev. Mr. HAMMOND complains that the profanity and ribaldry of the San Francisco *Chronicle* have kept out of his pocket $5,000 which Eastern Christians would have contributed toward defraying the expenses of his revival meetings.

The Grand Opera-House, New York, has closed also. Miss ADAH RICHMOND is sick; KATIE MAYHEW has gone West; Mrs. DUNN is nursing an invalid brother; and MATT MORGAN publicly denies the rumor that he will assume control of the house.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN's birthday was enthusiastically celebrated at Copenhagen, and various other parts of Denmark. The sculptors are competing for the honor of carving a statue of him to be erected in the beautiful Rosenburg Gardens of Copenhagen.

Still another gentleman, this time a resident of Chicago, has signified his willingness to take up that $50,000 offer. It now looks as if the most interesting debate of the century will be held in this city, as the best talent would doubtless be enlisted on both sides.

Forty-one years ago a fair bride in Fulton County, N. Y., received as a wedding-present a large and delicious cheese. Since then the bride and all who attended the wedding except the groom have died, and Friday, on the forty-first anniversary of his marriage, the lonely old man, his banquet-hall deserted, for the first time cut and tasted the lonely old cheese. "There's millions in it."

We are informed that Messrs. GRAVES and LOOMIS did not sell their fast trotting mare CLEMENTINE to BUDD DOBLE, but to a gentleman residing in this city, who has placed her in Mr. DOBLE's keeping for the season. The purchaser of CLEMENTINE does not wish to be known as the owner of fast horses, although he is the possessor of several of the fleetest animals in the country.

A young lady of the Wesleyan Female Seminary at Murfreesboro, N. C., has outdone BESSIE TURNER. She got up in her sleep and wandered down town as far as Col. VAUGHN's residence, and took up temporary quarters in his room. The astounded warrior started on a run for the Seminary, aroused the Rev. W. G. STARR, and they carried the girl back. She "did not recollect" anything of the occurrence next day.

M. DE VILLEMESSANT, of the Paris *Figaro*, in a row with M. VEUILLOT, of the *Univers*, boasted that 4,000 priests subscribed to his paper, and in the course of the squabble appealed to the Bishops. The Bishop of Aix in reply condemned the *Figaro* as unworthy of priest and layman; and the Bishop of Poitiers declared it to be the most immoral of journals. That's all the comfort a newspaper man gets for cringing to the clergy in France.

One of the consequences of the overhauling of the *Times* recently is a redistribution of positions in the office. Some of the changes show that the chief editor begins to understand what is necessary to run a newspaper. Mr. ALEXANDER BOTKIN, former managing editor, is to be recalled from the Milwaukee *Sentinel* to his old place, which will be pleasant news to the boys; MARTIN RUSSELL will be city editor; Mr. NORTHUP, the present city editor, will handle the shears with customary intelligence; Mr. J. E. CHAMBERLIN, the present news-editor, will write the "breezy paragraphs" formerly built by Mr. RUSSELL.

THE GREAT FRAUD.

The Council Ventures to Count the Bogus Vote.

It Relies on the Opinion of Counsel that the Injunction Is Illegal.

Passage of the Ordinance Relative to City Officers.

Grand Meeting of the People at McCormick Hall.

Eloquent Speeches by Sidney Smith, Thomas Hoyne, Dr. Chamberlain, and Others.

Complete Exposure of the Frauds of the 23d.

Resolutions Adopted by the Meeting—Sympathy of the Audience.

The Injunction to Be Argued To-Day.

THE COUNCIL.

CANVASSING THE VOTE.

The Council met yesterday evening. Present: Ald. Foley, Warren, Stone of the Fourth Ward, Stone of the Fifth Ward, Clarke of the Fifth Ward, Reidy, Sommer, Cullerton, McClory, Hildreth, McDonald, Bailey, O'Brien, Woodman, Clark of the Tenth Ward, White, Gunderson, Heath, Waterman, Campbell, Cleveland, Quirk, Ryan, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Murphy, Sweeney, Lynch, Dickinson, Corcoran, and Mr. President.

Ald. Hildredth, after a few trifling ordinances had been disposed of, said that he had in his hand an opinion from the Law Department of the city relative to the injunction served upon the Council by Judge Williams of the Circuit Court.

The Clerk read the document as follows:

OPINION OF THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

We have, at the request of the Mayor and Comptroller and the Special Committee of the Common Council, examined the bill filed in the Circuit Court by Franklin MacVeagh and others vs. Thomas Foley and others, under which a writ of injunction has been issued by the Clerk of that Court.

We are desired to express our opinion as to the validity of the writ of injunction, and as to the liability to punishment for disobedience of the writ. We each and all of us are of the opinion that the Circuit Court has no jurisdiction of the bill, and that the writ of injunction is void.

We are further of the opinion that the defendants cannot be legally punished for contempt for a disobedience of such writ. Respectfully submitted,

T. LYLE DICKEY,
Counsel to the Corporation,
M. F. TULEY,
W. C. GOUDY,
EMERY A. STORRS,
JAMES P. ROOT,
FRANCIS A. ADAMS,
Assistant to the Corporation Counsel.

SIGNING RETURNS.

The following was also submitted:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Chicago: His Honor the Mayor requests us to communicate to you our opinion upon this point: "Is it necessary that the returns of the late election should be signed by the election clerks, and will the absence of their signatures authorize you to reject such returns?" We answer: The law in express terms provides, "The judges of such elections shall make returns thereof to the City Council, whose duty it shall be to canvass such returns, and cause the result of such canvass to be entered upon the records of such city." (Revised Statutes 1874, page 211, Sec. 3.) The signatures of the clerks are in no wise necessary to give validity to the returns.

T. LYLE DICKEY,
W. C. GOUDY,
M. F. TULEY,
EMERY A. STORRS,
FRANCIS ADAMS,
JAMES P. ROOT.

ALD. HILDRETH

said the time had come when the Council, as a legislative body, should assert itself. Never since the Declaration of Independence had a grosser attempt on the liberty of the people been made than that by the Citizens' Association. The Judge who had granted the injunction had, in his (Hildreth's) opinion, exceeded his judicial functions. He therefore moved that the Council take the subject matter of the recent vote from the table.

The President said that, as Chairman of the Council, he was their servant, and would, of course, entertain the motion. It was open for debate.

ALD. WATERMAN

said that he agreed with the opinion of the eminent lawyer who had given his opinion to the Council in the matter. He had always doubted the power of the Circuit Court to interfere by injunction with the legislative proceedings of a properly constituted legislative body. But, while he believed all this, and while he believed that the precedent set by Judge Williams was dangerous to American republican institutions, at the same time he thought it best not to be too hasty in the matter. Let them show the vacillating Citizens' Association, and the people at large, that, under every provocation, the members of the Council were law-abiding citizens. He had been served that evening, as he believed the other members of the Council had been served, with a legal notice to the effect that the injunction case would be heard before Judge Williams in his branch of the Circuit Court at 10 o'clock Tuesday (this) morning. Under these circumstances he should vote against proceeding with the canvass just then.

Ald. Hildreth asked Ald. Waterman whether, if Judge Williams made the, injunction perpetual he would still respect it?

Ald. Waterman said he would not, because such action would be without precedent, so far as he had any knowledge of the law. He believed, however, in due deliberation.

ALD. SCHAFFNER

was of the opinion that the injunction would be dissolved. He thought it would be in bad taste for the Council to take hasty action in the matter; he was not easily frightened where he thought he was right, but he felt it to be his duty to faithfully represent his constituency of the Seventeenth Ward. They voted against the Incorporation act by a vote of 1,888 against it to less than a hundred for it. He would oppose hasty action; the Council had employed legal advisers, and he thought they should await the matter in Court to-day. He did not think the Council would lose anything by delaying the matter over the night.

Ald. Woodman agreed with Ald. Schaffner. He thought it advisable to adjourn over till next Thursday night without taking action in the matter. He was of the opinion that by so doing they would gain the confidence of the community.

Ald. Hildreth said he was willing to go slow one week ago, but now they had waited long enough to act for themselves and canvass the vote at once. He was sorry to see some of the Aldermen weakening who were a week ago "tearing and ranting" in favor of a canvass of the vote. They had locked hands with the Hesings and the MacVeaghs. He now said the time had come when the people's will must be obeyed and the Aldermen must show their hands.

ALD. CAMPBELL

said that the matter was put off one week ago in order not to appear hasty in the matter, and those who had caused the delay had since then gone from house to house and cried fraud, and caused all the trouble. They had used deception and conspiracy, and entered into an arrangement with Hesing, MacVeagh, and others, which would damn them forever when the bill had taken effect. They had even gone into the very Courts with their deceit; such a proceeding was never before heard,—it was unpardonable. They had created an excitement in the minds of the people,—about what, they did not know. They were now seeking by trickery and deceit to drive them to hell, where he hoped they would eventually rest in peace, if peace were possible with them.

The Alderman here paused, and read an extract from THE TRIBUNE in regard to the action of the Common Council one week ago in the matter. The Alderman proceeded with his remarks, and said, if Judge Williams desired to test the matter, there was a simple way of doing it. His Honor might take him,—he had been the spokesman of the Citizens' Association in the Council. Let His Honor arrest him for one, and the Clerk and the President of the Council. They would make a good trio. He (Ald. Campbell) was always the spokesman of the Citizens' Association in the Common Council,—trying to set them right. But if Judge Williams were to arrest him and the others he mentioned, the case would be very speedily appealed by them to the Supreme Court. Now, were he City Treasurer, and were he a defaulter to the amount of $1,000,000, all he would have to do, were he a candidate for the office a second time, would be to sue out a writ of injunction and postpone the canvass of the vote indefinitely, and so postpone his accounting to the people. According to that, he could hold on to the money for an indefinite period. As far as the action of the Citizens' Association was concerned, it was conceived in fraud, carried out by corruption, and altogether at variance with the principles originally professed by that body. In saying this he did not, by any means, call in question the integrity of the Court granting the injunction.

Ald. Woodman said, that since he last spoke he heard authentically that the opinion of the Law Department was tantamount to a recommendation to proceed with the canvass. Therefore, he would vote to take the subject matter from the table.

ALD. CULLERTON

was of the opinion that the Council should not stop half-way. The Comptroller had gone East to negotiate a loan of $3,000,000 in pursuance of that bill. He thought, unless that vote were canvassed, the credit of the city would be damaged, and, unless the Council stood up to the bill, the Comptroller could not borrow a dollar. The Citizens' Association had been working hard for influence, and at their meeting now being held there would be some heavy speeches made in abuse of them, but after the canvass of this vote they would hide their heads; he thought it the duty of the Council to canvass the vote at once.

The previous question was called for, and ordered.

The Council then decided to

TAKE THE ELECTION-RETURNS FROM THE TABLE

by the following vote:

Yeas—Foley, Warren, Cullerton, McClory, Hildreth, Bailey, O'Brien, Woodman, Clark of the Tenth, White, Campbell, Quirk, Ryan, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Murphy, Sweeney, Corcoran, Mr. President—21.

Nays—Stone of the Fourth, Reidy, Sommer, McDonald, Gunderson, Heath, Waterman, Cleveland, Schaffner, Lynch, Dickinson—11.

Ald. Schaffner, when asked by Ald. Hildreth if he thought there was any fraud perpetrated, answered that he had nothing to say about fraud. He did not wish to be interrupted; he proposed to do his duty without regard to consequences. [Some Aldermen remarked that was "too thin."] Ald. Schaffner continued, it was not "too thin"; there might have been frauds committed,—he did not know; but it was generally supposed there had been. He had been requested by many citizens to investigate the fraud, if any there had been, and, therefore, he did hope they would not act in a hasty manner.

Ald. Woodman asked the Alderman if he ever knew of fraud until after a vote was canvassed?

Ald. Schaffner answered that this vote was different from any other. The press and the people generally thought there had been fraud. They represented the people, and, therefore, he hoped they would act wisely.

Ald. Woodman—If Ald. Schaffner means, when he says the press, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, he would inform him that THE TRIBUNE was in favor, according to an editorial in their morning issue to-day, of canvassing the vote that night.

Ald. Schaffner—I yield the floor to Ald. Waterman, who gave way for me.

Ald. Waterman hoped that the Council would not canvass the vote unless they they thought the interest of the city demanded it,—they ought to obey the mandate of the Court.

The vote on canvassing was then taken, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Foley, Warren, Cullerton, McClory, Bailey, O'Brien, Woodman, Clark, of the Tenth, White, Campbell, Quirk, Ryan, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Murphy, Sweeney, Corcoran, Mr. President—21.

Nays—Stone, of the Fouth, Stone, of the Fifth, Clarke, of the Fifth, Reidy, Sommer, McDonald, Gunderson, Heath, Waterman, Cleveland, Schaffner, Lynch, and Dickinson—13.

Ald. Schaffner stated, before the result was announced, that he wished to change his vote. He had spoken against the canvass out of regard for his constituents. His own feelings were with the majority, and he voted "aye." [Loud applause, which was repressed by the President, whose own vote in the affirmative was also the subject of a "demonstration," which he speedily put an end to.]

The President designated Ald. Hildreth, Warren, and Schaffner to canvass the vote.

A question arose as to whether the Aldermen named constituted a committee, or simply tellers.

Ald. Campbell held there was no report of any committee to be made. They were simply tellers, and it was not necessary to sign their names to any report.

After a recess of fifteen minutes, Ald. Hildreth said that the canvass had been made, and the Clerk would read the result.

Ald. Stone moved that the report be made in writing.

Ald. Cullerton asked whether any Alderman had moved to appoint a committee.

Ald. Campbell asked the Clerk to read the record.

The Clerk read the record, which showed simply that the motion of Ald. Hildreth was that the Council proceed to canvass the vote on the Incorporation bill.

Ald. Stone—Does the Chair decide my motion out of order?

The President—I rule it out of order.

Ald. Stone—Then I appeal from the decision of the President.

Ald. Hildreth said that the appeal was useless.

Ald. Campbell said the Council had a right to proceed with the canvass by committee, or otherwise, or they might order the Clerk to do it.

The vote on the question "Shall the Chair be sustained?" resulted as follows:

Yeas—Foley, Warren, Stone (of the Fourth), Reidy, Sommer, Cullerton, McClory, Hildreth, Bailey, O'Brien, Woodman, Clark (of the Fourth), White, Gunderson, Campbell, Quirk, Ryan, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Murphy, Sweeney, Dickinson, Corcoran—26.

Nays—Stone (of the Fifth), Clarke (of the Fifth), McDonald, Waterman, Cleveland, Lynch—6.

THE RESULT OF THE CANVASS

was then announced as follows:

Wards.	For reincorporation.	Against reincorporation.	For minority.	Against minority.
1	1,665	97	4	1,673
2	1,200	255	37	889
3	111	726	107	82
4	49	558	16	28
5	59	763	54	316
6	26	1,107	1	9
7	1,412	504	1	26
8	1,611	512	704	190
9	1,020	549	104	24
10	281	385	112	191
11	1,468	259	220	177
12	72	443	49	137
13	245	341	55	172
14	575	298	21	144
15	201	811	....	....
16	129	641	....	....
17	16	772	2	117
18	688	374	4	738
19	54	304	13	103
20	742	532	3	498
Total	11,714	10,281	1,550	5,554
	....	....	....	1,550
Maj.	1,433	....	....	3,994

Ald. Hildreth moved that the record of the official vote be spread upon the minutes of the Council. The motion prevailed by the following vote:

Yeas—Foley, Warren, Cullerton, McClory, Hildreth, Bailey, O'Brien, Woodman, Clark of the Tenth, White, Campbell, Quirk, Ryan, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Murphy, Sweeney, Corcoran, Mr. President—22.

Nays—Stone of the Fourth, Stone of the Fifth; Clarke of the Fifth, Reidy, Sommer, McDonald, Gunderson, Heath, Waterman, Cleveland, Lynch, Dickinson—12.

THE ORDINANCE.

relative to continuing city officers in power until their successors were elected, reconsidered at a former meeting, was then taken up and passed.

Ald. Campbell gave notice that, next Monday night, he would introduce an ordinance abolishing the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, and giving the Mayor power to appoint a Fire Marshal and a Chief of Police.

The question of electing architects was next taken up.

After a little discussion, Ald. Cullerton moved that the matter be made the special order for an adjourned meeting next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, which prevailed.

The Council then adjourned.

THE MASS-MEETING.

THE FEELING OF THE CITIZENS OF CHICAGO.

A mass-meeting of citizens of Chicago was held at McCormick's Hall last evening to protest against the frauds and ballot-box stuffing indulged in by political tricksters and bummers at the recent election. The inclemency of the weather doubtless deterred many from attending; but, notwithstanding the rain and the sloppy streets, the lower floor was crowded and the gallery partially full, nearly 1,500 people being present, and among them were some of the most prominent men of the city. [Seated upon the platform were Gen. Chetlain, Murry Nelson, H. B. King, R. P. Derickson, J. R. Doolittle, Jr., F. MacVeagh, the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, the Hon. J. C. Dore, Julius Rosenthal, the Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, John M. Arwedson, Hermann Lieb, Caspar Butz, E. C. Larned, Henry Greenebaum, B. G. Gill, and thirty or forty others.

The assemblage was called to order by

JULIAN S. RUMSEY,

President of the Twentieth Ward Club, who said that the meeting was called with a view of seeing if a stop could not be put to the vile frauds that had been perpetrated at elections in this city during the past few months. It was unnecessary to give the details or the facts, for they were well known to every one. Things had come to such a pass that we had either to submit to the vilest frauds, ballot-box stuffing, and swindling, and to be governed by thieves and blacklegs, or to leave the city. [Applause. A voice—"That's so."] The question was whether such men were to take possession, or the reputable citizens. [A voice—"We will.] He for one had been in Chicago a good many years, and he was not prepared to leave just yet; therefore he thought steps should be taken to prevent corruption in the future. While all were apt to condemn in general the officers who governed us,—the Council especially,—we did not seem to take hold and do anything to prevent what was occurring. He did not think it was right to condemn the Council as a body, because there were upright men in it, but since all were classed as thieves, it was pretty hard to get honest men to take the position. Hence, their efforts should be aimed particularly at those who were guilty, and not at those who might be innocent.

In conclusion, he nominated N. K. Fairbank for Chairman. [Applause.]

MR. FAIRBANK,

in taking the chair, said: "I thank you for the confidence you have evinced towards me by calling me to preside over such an important meeting. The call amply sets forth the reason of the present meeting; it is a ringing call. It states that we have submitted to the most outrageous and enormous election-frauds and ballot-box stuffing unprecedented in the history of this city. [Cries of "We have not read it."] The call, which has been already published, was here read. Mr. Fairbank then continued, saying: The last clause should be the text of the meeting. We should take prompt action that will strike terror to the hearts of those who have outraged the ballot-box. The ballot-box is the foundation of our civil liberties. Deprived of it, we might as well sell our property, as Mr. Rumsey has said, and leave the city. There was not a question but that these gigantic frauds had been perpetrated. There were speakers to follow who would bring incontestable proofs of them. In some wards it would be shown that where there were but 1,000 legal voters over 1,800 were cast in the late election. What are to be the consequences? You are too intelligent to need a reply. We want to take measures to-night to prevent a repetition of the outrage. I do not intend to make a speech. I have the pleasure of introducing to you the Hon. Sidney Smith, who will now address you. Caspar Butz then read the following names of

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

C. C. P. Holden, P. W. Gates, C. W. Blatchford, H. N. Hibbard, H. W. Bishop, Charles T. Crane, R. T. Crane, H. W. King, H. Lieb, John Herting, Adolph Schweinger, George Taylor, M. D. Ogden, B. V. Page, Gen. F. H. Dilger, Charles Knobelsdorf, H. F. Waite, Conrad Folz, John Benzinger, Theo Karls, William Stewart, Dr. Freer, S. K. Dow, B. G. Gill, T. D. Fitch, J. D. M. Carr, Jonathan Clark, Michael Evans, Max Eberhardt, C. R. Makin, Daniel Scully, Henry Ackhoff, Fred Christophsen, L. M. Lange, John Anderson, Andrew Johnson, George A. Hoffman, Fred Frontzec, William Peterson, Emiel Dreier, Murry Nelson, John C. Haines, Walter Kimball, Abijah Keith, Lewis C. Huck, John H. Doullen, M. A. Devine, Thomas Boyle, Thomas Lynch, A. H. Perkins, J. D. Harvey, F. H. Winston, Gurdon S. Hubbard, John Prindiville, J. V. Clark, J. M. Anderson, Freman Lawson, J. W. Doane, L. B. Boomer, Potter Palmer, John C. Dore, Lyman Trumbull, J. R. Doolittle, Jr., R. E. Goodell, Dr. F. Mahla, Julius Rosenthal, Dr. Ernst Schmidt, Berthold Loewenthal, H. A. Kahn, Frank Schweinfurth, Conrad Seipp, Ira P. Bowen, John Goethman, John B. Drake, Mark Sheridan, Michael Schmitz, W. E. Doggett, Ald. Fitzgerald, Norman Williams, Robert T. Lincoln, E. S. Isham, R. H. Forrester, L. D. Kimbark, E. G. Caulfield, John Jones, L. M. Burdick, Henry Greenebaum, P. H. Willard, John Comiskey, Miles Kehoe, John Buehler, Louis Schultz, A. P. Johnson, F. G. Welch, Michael Keeley, Ald. McDonald, Ald. M. Heath, H. B. Miller.

On motion, J. J. Knickerbocker, Austin Doyle, and Caspar Butz were appointed Secretaries.

The Rev. Arthur Chambers moved that a committee of seven be appointed on resolutions. Agreed to.

SIDNEY SMITH, ESQ.,

Chairman of the Committee on Investigation of the frauds committed at the election, was then introduced. He said he rejoiced to see so large an assemblage of the City of Chicago here on this occasion. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the evening, this large hall was filled with citizens who had the best interests of the great and growing city at heart, and the large gathering demonstrated that the people were aroused to the enormity of the crime that had been committed against civil society. Gentlemen, you have heard the call read by the President. He would say here that every assertion was true, and more than true. After the farce which had been denominated an election, he was placed on a Committee for the purpose of investigating the facts in relation to it. Of course, there had yet been only time to collect a mere fraction of the facts showing the outrages perpetrated at that election. But he was able to say that the facts thus far obtained were sufficient to show that the election in every ward where a majority was declared was so grossly irregular and fraudulent as to be uncontrovertibly null and void. [Applause.] Gentlemen inside and outside of the legal profession might make all the endeavors they might see fit to attempt to make the election legal by the technicalities of the law, but these gentlemen might take notice that their efforts would turn out entirely futile. [Applause.] The result which had been announced to the public had been obtained by

WHOLESALE BALLOT-BOX STUFFING

unparalleled in the history of civilized government—unparalleled even by the outrages some years ago in San Francisco which led to the organization of that fearful engine of retribution, the Vigilance Committee. But fortunately here we were not obliged to resort to a Vigilance Committee. In the dark days of San Francisco corruption had invaded the judiciary, and permeated every branch of the City Government. The Judges had been placed on the Bench by ballot-box stuffing, and there was no redress by the courts, so that the only resort was revolution. They cleared out the criminal element by force. [Tremendous applause.] But, fortunately for Chicago, we had a

PURE AND INCORRUPTIBLE JUDICIARY,

and the thieves and pimps who perpetrated the outrages of the 23d forgot we had that resort. [Loud cheering.] Mr. Smith then proceeded to describe the securites cast about elections by the statute law. This law provided for the keeping of a registry of names of every voter. This registry, duplicate lists of which were to be kept, must agree with the number of votes cast, and, if the ballots in the box exceeded the number on the registry-lists, unnumbered ballots were to be cast out, and then drawn by lot until the number in the box was reduced to the number of the poll-lists.

The speech was temporarily interrupted by the entrance of a ward-club bearing flags and transparencies. They were escorted to the front, where they found seats. Mr. Smith then continued. When the polls were closed, he said, in addition to the poll-lists the clerks were obliged to make a tally-list, so as to be absolutely correct. In making the return to the Council, it was necessary to return these lists, and, until all legal requisites had been complied with, the Council had no more right to count the votes than had the Fejee Islanders a right to foist upon us a Prince. And woe to the man who attempted to count such returns. It were better he had a mill-stone hung around his neck and were drowned. No tally-sheets were made, no poll-lists were kept, and none of the requisites complied with in this election. It seemed that there had been a conspiracy, a distinct understanding, as a similar course had been pursued in all the wards. The law required that the people should be allowed to see the ballot-boxes opened. The judges of election had been careful that this should not be done. [A voice—"Why didn't you see to it?"] Mr. Smith—I guess he is one of the judges of election. They were drunk on the day of election, and I guess they have been drunk ever since.

THE LAW REQUIRED,

he continued, that the judges commence canvassing the vote as soon as the polls closed. In some cases in this election they did not begin counting until midnight, wanting to wait until they were rid of troublesome and watchful people. In one instance there were discovered bunches of new votes in the ballot-boxes which were stuck together and clean cut, as if just from the shears. An Alderman present saw they were so palpably fraudulent that he took them out and threw them upon the floor. In another case, when the votes were half counted, one of the judges of election said his brother had had his watch stolen, and the devil was to pay generally, and that the counting would have to cease. Accordingly he picked up the votes already counted, put them back in the box, and, taking the box with him, left the place. The next day a result was announced in this ward which was 600 votes larger than it would have been had the judge's brother not lost his watch.

THE ELECTION IN THE FIRST WARD

might be called a farce if it had not been in the hands of such very respectable people. As Mr. Trude was one of the judges of the election in this ward, and as his character, like Ceasar's wife's should be, was above suspicion, [laughter], we could not doubt the integrity of the election in this ward.

The speaker then instituted some comparisons between this election and that for town officers a short time ago. Some of the wards that in the town election had cast 800 or 900, in that on April 23 cast 1,800 or 2,500. People expert in election affairs could tell about what number of votes were being cast at polls they observed. In this case such people were convinced of the

MOST GLARING FRAUDS.

The polls had not been surrounded by any considerable body of men at any time during the day; there were no hordes of repeaters observed. The frauds were undoubtedly the result of the most shameful wholesale ballot-stuffing.

There were two sides to the charter business. There was, of course, a difference of opinion as to which act was to be preferred, but no honest and intelligent men could disagree as to those frauds and the necessity for putting them down. No matter what the merits of the law, these stupendous frauds must be stopped.

The Chairman announced as the Committee on Resolutions L. T. Chamberlain, Julian S. Rumsey, John M. Arwedson, Hans Herting, Frank Nowak, John Comiskey, Herman N. Lieb.

THE HON. THOMAS HOYNE

was then introduced, and spoke substantially as follows:

He supposed there was no doubt that the will of the people had been suppressed in the recent election by fraud, and he came to the meeting to ascertain if, when the freedom of the ballot-box had been destroyed, the freedom of speech still remained. [Applause.] Nothing had appeared to him more signally remarkable in all this thing than the conduct of the press. [Applause.] It really seemed as if the journals of Chicago had lent itself to apologize for a band of men who apparently had conspired to pollute the ballot-boxes, and suppress the will of the people, and were simply the oracles of a constituency filling the lowest slums of the city. [A voice—"They are."] The ballot-box was next to the flag in sanctity. [Applause.] During the War, we heard that remarkable message of Gen. Dix to one of his subordinates, "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!" Should not the same fate be dealt out to man who attempted to suppress or destroy the will of the people? [Tumultuous applause and cheers.] Strike the flag, and you strike only the symbol of liberty; strike the ballot-box, and you strike the substance and life of republican government. [Cheers.] One was a symbol of form, and the other the source of all that distinguished republicanism from oligarchy and from tyranny. We were told by the journals of the city that there was but one "English-speaking newspaper" independent and honest enough to advocate the cause of the opponents of the outrage. The worse for the journals that asserted that fact, for it only showed the

DEGRADATION AND DEPTH OF INFAMY

to which the other journals had fallen. [Cheers.] This was not the first time, he was sorry to say, that the press of Chicago had satisfied the people that they (the papers) were not infallible, the guides of public opinion, or the best guardians of the public weal. [Cheers.] Two years ago every English-speaking paper in the city advocated the continuance of an ordinance and a law which authorized the police, without process or other form of law, to enter every house in the city and arbitrarily arrest men because they wished to enjoy the domestic freedom of drinking and eating what they pleased. [Applause.] It was a question then of civil liberty, of domestic right, affecting the interests and business of a large mass of the community. The press on that occasion were met with a popular verdict of 10,000, which sent back their articles full of misrepresentation, branded "libelous," and the present Administration entered upon the government of the city. [Applause.] What were the papers now crying out? Of course, he was understood to except THE TRIBUNE. [Applause.] All honor to its integrity and independence! [Cheers.] The press now was howling at

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION,

and, in their despair, heap every epithet of contumely upon it, calling it the "Seven Savans," the Seven Wise Men. What had the Citizens' Association done to these editors? what power had they usurped? They were doing enough to excite the resentment of every dishonest scoundrel in the city. [Applause.] He would not go into a defense of the Citizens' Association, for the press itself failed to cast any term of reproach against the individual or collective character of its members. They were citizens, men without office, men of large business and means; and this was the first time in the history of the city when ordinary men of business were found determined to see whether public affairs could be put in a better condition than they had been in. [Applause.] These men had sat day by day. What was their offense? He would tell them. Every dishonest man feared investigation and inquiry, and the scoundrels knew that something would be uncovered regarding their rapacious course and unscrupulous attempts to plunder the people of their substance. Hence the abuse heaped upon the Association. The members had made themselves offensive because

THE CORRUPT MEN IN POWER

were not to be let alone. Their stealing was to be uncovered. No faithful officer in the city feared it. On the contrary, like Mark Sheridan, they sought the Association, and put in their hands the evidence of their fidelity. [Applause.] He would not discuss personal issues. There were higher issues—issues affecting property and life, the fundamental rights to which we were entitled by law.

The speaker then referred to the last report of the Comptroller. Instead of a debt of $13,000,000, as was supposed, it appeared that the debt had been piled up to $17,000,000. At the present time, the city in its expenditures was fully a year in advance of its revenues. Such a condition of affairs in the business of private persons would presage bankruptcy. Yet the Comptroller had been sent to New York to negotiate

A LOAN OF $3,000,000

to make up the deficiency, and soon that would be piled on the debt. Taxation was going to be enormous, and it could be shown by accurate estimate that the city's annual expenditure exceeded the rental value of the property in it. The English had been said to have governed Ireland by first taking away its property and then taking the fruits thereof in the shape of rents. Our City Government had reversed all this, and suffered us to be the agents of our property to pay to them our incomes.

Mr. Hoyne then spoke of the objects of the Citizens' Association, and the necessity for such an independent organization. He spoke in a general way of the differences between the acts of 1872 and 1875. The former gave all the power into the hands of the Common Council, and laid the other departments of the City Government at its mercy. The charter of 1875 surrounded the executive branches of Government with salutary checks and safeguards, while the Common Council was restricted to its proper duty of making laws. But there were two limitations that the Council objected to,—one restricting salaries to $5,000, and prohibiting a higher tax levy than 1½ mills, and hence this sudden love for the act of 1872. [Applause.]

WHY DID NOT THE PRESS,

he continued, state these things, and not encourage the conspiracy of despots to violate the ballot-box and trample upon the dearest rights of the people? When any gigantic piece of plunder was to be consummated it seemed that the press was all on one side. The speaker here referred to the Lake Front scheme, and said that it was a huge conspiracy of the railroads to seize upon a plat of ground which with the riparian rights constituted a territory of 3 square miles, which was outside of city jurisdiction, and beyond the reach of taxation. Every English paper had advocated this gigantic plot, and it bid fair to prosper until defeated at Springfield. The papers would advocate the construction of parks where swamp land bought at $100 per acre could make millionaires, and furnish the means for those interested to buy blooded horses with which they speeded their friends along the distant boulevard, and exhibited to "them our beautiful park system." The press was cowardly. It would not talk of these frauds. It would not speak out. It would not, because it did not know how to speak the honest sentiments of the people.

THE JUDICIARY,

thank heaven, was honest. In our Courts we put our trust. The intrepid Judge Drummond granted an injunction in the Lake Front matter, and it was still in force,—a protection to the people against an outrageous steal. If this corruption was to continue, what would become of us? For his part, if they continued, he would rather have Phil Sheridan secure the power in Chicago which he asked to have in Louisiana, and make himself a despot, than be under the tyranny of such a mob. [Cheers.] There was no excuse for their submitting to the tyranny of these petit-larceny thieves, who had conspired to overthrow their rights. When the ballot-box was struck at, it was a blow at the vital parts of Republican liberty. It was to dignify the crime to apply this to such petty criminals. If we are to have our rights we must see to it that these election frauds are not repeated. [Cheers.]

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions then submitted the following:

The citizens of Chicago, in mass-meeting assembled holding that the sanctity of the ballot-box and the purity of elections are the foundation upon which rest the free institutions of American self-government, do declare that there is danger of permanent injury to the rights and liberties of our people in the frauds to which this city has been subjected during recent elections. As examples of such frauds we set forth the following:

First—An organized conspiracy, composed of the worst elements of our population, and controlled by some of the most dangerous and unscrupulous men in the city, turned the recent town elections held on the 6th day of April last into a scurrilous farce, and it is but the manifest truth that, in those elections, there was not even a show of fairness to relieve the fraud that characterized them.

Second—In the vote recently taken upon the adoption or rejection of the General Incorporation act of 1872, there was scarcely any honest support of this measure, and yet it is pretended that it was adopted by a large and decisive majority. In this election the aforesaid organized gangs of "repeaters" and other willing tools for the corruption of the franchise, were controlled by certain unscrupulous holders of public trusts; men who so far forgot their solemn obligations to the people that, for their own personal continuance in power, they not only conspired to burden the city with a law totally unfit for a basis of its government, but also formed an alliance with the dangerous and disreputable classes for the purpose of accomplishing by fraud what they knew the honestly-expressed will of the people would have prevented. It is a fact known to every observing citizen that in making the appointments for this election the controlling rings in the Common Council and other departments of the City Government did everything in their power to prevent a fair expression of the real desires of the people.

It is further known that certain judges of the election became the willing instruments of those corrupt rings. It is also known that the election was carried on without regard to, and in direct violation of, the laws of this State, and the evidence is now fast accumulating before an investigating committee of citizens, which demonstrates that the pretended majority was the result of the most infamous election-fraud ever perpetrated upon American soil.

In consideration of these facts and the imminent danger to the prosperity of our city and to the rights and liberties of the people, be it

Resolved, That we, as citizens of an outraged community, do hereby solemnly and emphatically protest against the election-frauds perpetrated upon us, and that we pledge our united efforts to prevent the repetition of such frauds in the future.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the movement of the Citizens' Association, and of others looking to the prosecution of those judges of election and others guilty of the recent frauds, and that we heartily second the efforts they are making to invoke the aid of our courts of justice in preventing by all legal means any such action on the part of the Common Council as may recognize or give effect to results consummated by such fraudulent means.

Resolved, That we ask our fellow-citizens to disregard minor differences of political opinion, and to unite without reference to party affiliation in rescuing the vast and important interests of Chicago from the power of the disreputable men who now hold them at their mercy.

Resolved, That only by energetic, thorough, and persevering action can we hope to put a check upon the evil influences which now control the city, and to substitute therefor a Government organized solely with a view to honesty, efficiency, and economy; and that, therefore, we recommend a speedy and thorough organization of citizens in each of the different wards of the city, similar to the one now in active operation in the Twentieth Ward, and the creation of a Central Committee, to be composed of delegates from the various ward organizations, for the purpose of determining upon further concerted action for the best interests of our city.

THE REV. MR. CHAMBERLAIN

was then introduced. He said they could not comprehend too thoroughly the crisis that was upon them. It had been a feeling of indignation at the outrages perpetrated on that Friday, perhaps, which had compelled the present gathering. Many people on that day must have been filled with feelings of anger when the day closed. It must have enraged every honest citizen to see the evidences of organized fraud which were everywhere present. The idea of an election was that it was a courteous summons to every man to come forward and express his honest opinion on public measures, by making his choice of candidates. They had found the ballot-boxes

IN THE HANDS OF A RABBLE,

and had been made to play the parts of imbeciles and fools. But there were feelings deeper than personal resentment underlying this meeting. Men sometimes rose to abstract views, and worked from principle. It was not to claim that either one side or the other had been defeated by fraud that brought the assemblage, but it was to oppose fraud from principle, and endeavor to crush it wherever it existed. He hoped a time would come when the public conscience would be aroused to hold every party to direct responsibility, and judge of them without fear or favor. It was not to urge personal grievances that they were there; it was to make thorough work of the effort to hunt down the evil wherever it might be found, irrespective of party, and to punish the crime as crime. They were there to show that the dishonest man who trifled with the purity of the ballot-box had a judgment to fear.

It was a lesser wrong to do despite to the diadem of royalty than to assail

THE SANCTITY OF THE BALLOT.

Was it not plainly apparent that every interest was bound up with the inviolability of the ballot? When its purity was lost the essence of self-government was lost. As Jefferson said: "The art of self-government lays in the ability to be honest." No one could exaggerate the importance of the crisis. What was the further duty? First, the law with its retribution must have its course. The criminal must be brought to justice and punished. If you let such outrages as those committed at the last election go unpunished, they themselves strike a blow at all righteous constituted authority. The next duty was to combine all active citizens for the preservation of law and order. All should unite in the grand purpose of protecting the franchise, and putting fit men in places of municipal office. He closed with an earnest appeal to all good citizens to enlist together in the warfare against fraud, and to the cause he bade God-speed. He hailed the final defeat of fraud and the triumph of eternal truth.

At the close of Mr. Chamberlain's speech, the question was put on the adoption of the resolutions, and they were carried unanimously by a thundering vote.

SENATOR KEHOE

spoke next. He said, since the last election, he had formed a respectable opinion of the caucus system. At a caucus, rights could be fought for and maintained to a certain degree. On the 23d of April the people had no rights; they were overawed by Aldermen and the Judges. In the Seventh Ward he demanded that the law be enforced, and the judges would have done it if an Alderman had not told them he placed them there, and they must do his bidding. He believed in pure and fair elections, and went home satisfied that the charter had been defeated. But past experience was worth nothing. The ballot-boxes were half full when the polls closed; when they were opened that the vote might be counted they were jammed full. [Laughter.]

He did not know how to remedy such a state of things,—whether to advocate the adoption of a law to punish the men who voted fraudulently, or one to punish those who did not vote at all. [Cheers.] The people who complained should turn out and defend their rights at the polls. If they did, no corrupt combination on the face of the earth, even of Aldermen, could overawe them. [Applause.] He looked upon the assemblage as a

GOOD OMEN.

It meant an awakening of the mass of the people, and would result in the organization of a party having the welfare of the city at heart, and "the other fellows" would hereafter hear their names mentioned in obituary notices after their defeat for office. [Applause.] Having protested against the fraudulent election, they should go home and organize the tax-paying and reputable elements of the several wards, and vote down at the next election those Aldermen who seemed to have no regard for the constituents who elected them. He then addressed himself to the Irishmen in the audience, saying they had come to this country to escape tyranny. If the purity of the ballot-box were lost, they would relapse into a greater despotism than they had left. [Cheers.]

MR. HENRY GREENEBAUM

was the next speaker. He said Mr. Kehoe had stolen part of his thunder. To be sure he was not an Irishman, but he was a Dutchman. The German people had emigrated to America from their homes beyond the seas to obtain the blessings of a free Government founded upon the will of the people. That will was expressed by the ballot-box. It must be preserved sacred. When our American forefathers pledged their lives and sacred honors to their country's cause, they did so not for themselves, but from principle, and for posterity. [Cheers.] When people in the North laid down their lives for the maintenance of our Government they did so from principle, and for their children. And if the people of Chicago now fall short of any sacrifices necessary to preserve the ballot-box they would be slaves. But they would not hesitate for the sake of handing down a free form of government to their children.

He then alluded to the difference between the days when the rooster, displayed at the head of the newspaper-column, announced the victory of one party or another, and everybody was satisfied, and now when elections were carried by fraud, and, as in the case of this meeting, more respectable people were brought together to discuss an election past, than could be brought out previous to the most important one. They had come now because the election had been characterized by

THE GROSSEST FRAUDS.

The purity of the ballot-box had been flagrantly violated, and the liberties of the people had been trodden under foot. They assembled from principle. [Cheers.] Aside from this idea of principle, of duty, they were interested in a reform as merchants, mechanics, and business-men. Let the disreputable rabble have control of the ballot-box, and they would control the police force. Country merchants would not dare to come here to buy goods. They would be robbed at the depots, and the police, who would be in partnership with the thieves, would share the spoils.

MR. J. R. DOOLITTLE, JR.,

was then introduced, and was received with applause. He spoke in a general way of the frauds that had been committed, and the efforts of the Citizens' Association to collect such evidence as would defeat the objects for which they were perpetrated. He was not a member of that Association, but, as a citizen of Chicago, he would say that they owed a debt of gratitude to that Association for the bold and manly stand it had taken. He described the wholesale ballot-box stuffing that had been committed, and denounced the rascals who had committed those outrages against free government. He spoke for about ten minutes, and was frequently applauded.

MR. A. C. HESING

was the next speaker. He said nothing had ever been before the people of this city or country so momentous as the subject under consideration,—the preservation and perpetuity of the purity of the ballot-box. [Applause.] Popular government was on trial. It was not 100 years since the Declaration of Independence, and yet people who boasted of being the freest people in the world had met to protest against ballot-box stuffing. An evening paper had stated that "Hesing was going to talk about the purity of the ballot-box." His hand had never aided nor his tongue ever countenanced such a thing. [Applause.] And "so help him God" they never would. [Cheers.]

He then alluded to the Citizens' Association, saying it was organized to promote the interests of the people. He was not a member of it; but he had met with them, and he could say that a nobler set of men had never gotten together before to work disinterestedly for the benefit of the city. [Cheers.] He indorsed the resolutions heartily. [Applause.] No party for him as long

THE CITY WAS IN NEED OF HELP.

[Cheers.] He had always been a party man, but parties had proven to be failures when the affairs of a city were to be managed. [Applause.] As an instance of what parties, as such, did, he adverted to the Chicago Custom-House and Post-Office, characterizing it as the greatest swindle that had ever been perpetrated upon any community [cheers],—a disgrace to the nation, because it was built by a party, and not by the people. [Applause.]

Referring to city officials, he said he did not care whether the Mayor was a Republican or a Democrat, if he were an honest man and possessed of the energy requisite to enforce the laws. He did not want such an one as was afraid to face scoundrels and drive them to their holes, —[applause]—who had not the courage to tell the gamblers and pimps and thieves that they must leave the city within twenty-four hours, and that, if they did not, they would be arrested as vagrants. [Cheers.] If such a proclamation were made, visitors to Chicago would be safe; strangers would not be dragged into bunko dens and robbed of the money they had brought with them to purchase goods. [Cheers.] The present Mayor had been brought forward by him. He (Colvin) was not his choice; but he was the only one they could get to run [laughter]; and he asked those who were with him a year and a half ago to forgive him [great and prolonged laughter], being perfectly willing to be covered with sackcloth and ashes for some time to come.

He then went on to make an impassioned appeal for

ORGANIZATION AMONG GOOD CITIZENS

to protect the ballot-box, and called on all who would join in such an endeavor to stand up. The whole assembly immediately sprang to their feet, and Mr. Hesing, continuing, said: "Let us swear never to desist in our efforts until we drive these rascals back to their holes." There was a shout of enthusiasm, and with the audience in this temper the meeting was declared adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARGUING THE INJUNCTION.

The dampness of yesterday was so provoking to everybody that those kind and benevolent guardians of the public, the Aldermen, began to talk seriously about getting out an injunction against Old Probabilities. This undoubtedly would have occurred had they had any means of learning of another Common Council that would consider itself right in employing all the legal talent the country affords for the sake of having the injunction dissolved. As matters turned out, however, the idea was more easily dissolved than the injunction, for as soon as the Aldermanic pates were dampened with the rain, the idea was abandoned, and each one expressed himself "demnition happy that the rain would drown out the talkers at McCormick's Hall." Later, an Alderman was seen sitting on the street-crossing in the mud, drafting a pensive eulogy on a spoiled beaver and a swapped umbrella. Then he turned up at a conference of the legal quadrilateral held in Frank Adams' office, and here he was lost sight of. At the conference there were present each of the four corners of the quadrilateral,—Messrs. Tuley, Storrs, Root, and Goudy,—and Judge Dickey and Frank Adams, who, with the City-Attorney, have formed a little triangle of their own. The City-Attorney was absent, being engaged in house-moving. Judge Dickey remained at his house nearly all day, engaged in drafting a voluminous argument on the motion to dissolve the injunction. If the Judge had only a few days more to prepare himself the city would possibly be the richer by a whole tome of legal opinion on Judge Williams' injunction.

The city authorities have notified the attorneys of the Citizens' Association that they will take up the defense of the injunction at 10 o'clock this morning in Judge Williams' Court, and the Citizens' Association have in response notified the city that they will then apply for an extension of the injunction for several days. This, the legal seven are confident of defeating, as they claim that the injunction was wrongfully issued by the Judge, and they expect that after citing their authorities the Judge will immediately dissolve the injunction. If this is not thus easily accomplished, each individual member of the seven will be prepared to deliver an extensive argument on the case, and each one of these opinions bids fair to be so entirely different from the others that in the end nobody can tell just what is the matter.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

Messrs. Smith and Doolittle were busy yesterday examining witnesses at the Citizens' Association rooms, relative to the frauds in carrying the 1872 charter. The depositions of Sergt. O'Donnell and a number of police officers and citizens were taken, and they expect to go into court with an overwhelming mass of evidence against the legality of the late election. The injunction case will probably be argued to-day.

THE ARMY REUNION.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion held a meeting yesterday morning in the Recorder's office. In the absence of Gen. White, Col. Hilliard was called to the chair. Capt. Gould, Secretary of the Committee on Headquarters and Halls, submitted the following report:

The headquarters of the different departments of the Grand Army of the Republic military organizations and local committees are arranged as follows:

Grand Pacific—National Headquarters G. A. R. and Departments of Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, G. A. R.; the Invitation, Printing, and Transportation Committees; the Army of the Potomac Ninth Army Corps, Artillery Corps of the U. S., and Iron Brigade from Wisconsin; the First Regiment Veteran Volunteer Engineer Corps U. S.

Palmer House—The Departments of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Potomac, Maryland, and Virginia, G. A. R.; the Reception, Halls, and Headquarter Committees; the Army of the Tennessee; Navy and Marine Corps and Cavalry Corps of the United States and Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

Sherman House—The Departments of Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey, and Iowa, G. A. R.; the Finance, Executive, and Decoration Committees; the Army of the Cumberland and Ohio; the Twenty-third, Ninetieth, and Seventy-second Illinois Regiments, and the Twenty-fourth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, and Thirty-third Wisconsin.

Tremont House—The Departments of California, Texas, Colorado, Kansas, and Wyoming of the G. A. R.; the Programme and Music Committees; and the Army of Georgia.

Briggs House—The Departments of Michigan, Nebraska, Mississippi, Missouri, Kentucky, and Alabama of the G. A. R.; the Army of the James.

The First Illinois Militia Regiment will have its headquarters at the armory on Lake street. All other uniformed and visiting military organizations will have their headquarters at Exposition Building, unless otherwise disposed of in the meantime by the Committee, due notice of which will be given through the press. It is earnestly hoped by the Committee having in charge the assignment of quarters during the grand reunion, that all companies, regiments, and organizations intending to participate in the Reunion will at once communicate with the Chairman, P. H. Hoyne, Republic Life Building, Chicago, Ill.

On motion of Mr. Hoyne, the resignation of Gen. Chetlain as Marshal-in-Chief of the grand parade was accepted, and Gen. Frank T. Sherman appointed.

Capt. Harrington, of the Committee on Music, reported progress, and asked for instructions. On motion of Col. Baldwin, his Committee was directed to engage five bands.

On motion of Col. Baldwin, the Committees of Invitation and Reception were directed to take in charge the superintendence of the banquet on the evening of the 13th and the ball of the 14th.

On motion of Col. Baldwin $125 was appropriated for the purchase of a flag to be presented to the best drilled company after the drill on the lake front on the afternoon of the 13th, the judges to be appointed by the Marshal-in-Chief.

There was some informal discussion upon the amount necessary to be raised and estimates of expenditure canvassed. In order to finally complete the financial arrangements it was ordered that the Marshal-in-Chief, the Programme Committee, and the Chairmen of the other committees should meet at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening at the Tremont House. A meeting of the Music Committee was directed to be held Friday evening at the Tremont. The meeting then adjourned.

THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The Reception Committee of the proposed Army Reunion held a meeting at the Sherman House last evening, Mayor Colvin in the chair, and J. J. Healey, Secretary.

Dr. J. Ward Ellis moved the appointment of a committee of five to select from the General Committee a sub-committee to attend at the railroad depots to escort soldiers arriving in the city on the eve of the Reunion to the several rendezvous.

After some discussion the motion was adopted, and the following appointed as said Committee: Dr. J. Ward Ellis, Gen. R. W. Smith, Col. Baldwin, Dr. McCarthy, and Capt. J. J. Healy.

Gen. Beem said he had ordered a tri-color badge formed in a bow with three pendant ribbons, on which was printed in gold "Soldiers' Reception Committee," to designate the members of that Committee. He thought badges ought to be agreed upon by the other committees.

In answer to an inquiry, Col. Baldwin said the banquet proposed for the reunion would consist of army rations and such donations as the citizens might make, and would be served in the Exposition Building.

Secretary Healy read a communication from the Meyers Cadets, of Toledo, accepting the invitation to take part in the reunion.

Gen. Beem suggested that the Committee to meet visitors at the depots be also requested to appoint committees to take charge of the banquet and ball. The suggestion was adopted.

A member suggested that something ought to be done toward procuring food and bedding for the visitors outside of the city.

Mayor Colvin thought the soldiers ought to be fed while here, and he had no doubt they would be. About lodging them there would be no trouble. He would guarantee the use of twenty-five rooms free of cost for that purpose, and, in view of the large number of vacant buildings in the city, no trouble ought to be anticipated.

Capt. Brockway said Gen. Sheridan had 300 blankets which he would loan for the occasion.

After further motions and discussion the following were appointed a committee to confer with the Executive Committee in regard to providing food and lodging for the visitors: Col. Ricaby, E. B. Sherman, and Mr. Eldridge.

Gen. G. H. Hammond, Maj. A. W. Edwards, G. W. Gage, Capt. John H. Colvin, Gen. J. C. Smith, C. E. Blodgett, and the Rev. E. P. Powell were added to the Reception Committee.

On motion, the Committee of five appointed to select sub-committees was increased by the addition of Col. Eldridge, Col. John Murphy, Col. Arno Voss, and Col. Raffin.

The Committee then adjourned until Thursday evening.

THE SUB-COMMITTEES.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Reception Committee, the Committee of nine to appoint sub-committees to meet visitors at the depots held a meeting, Dr. J. Ward Ellis in the chair.

On motion of Col. Baldwin, Gov. Beveridge, Gen. Sheridan, and Mayor Colvin were appointed a Special Committee to receive President Grant and such prominent civic and military officers as should attend the reunion.

The following Sub-Committees were then appointed:

On the Banquet—Capt. Brockway, Capt. Healy, Col. Hilliard, Gen. R. W. Smith, Col. Shaffner, T. T. Guerney, Gen. I. N. Stiles, and Gen. McArthur.

On the Ball—Col. Eldridge, Col. Baldwin, Louis Wahl, Dr. McCarthy, Dr. J. Ward Ellis, Washington Hesing, Col. Owen Stuart, John T. McAuley, and J. G. Brennan.

The Banquet and Ball Committees will meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel this evening at 8 o'clock.

The following Depot Reception Committees were appointed:

Union Depot—John Lanigan, A. LeBrun, J. L. Brennan, James Stewart, R. Clark, J. C. Rickburg, W. T. Ellis, Mr. Hindershot, John Lyons, Jack Stevens, John McFee, and D. J. Rock.

Alton & St. Louis Depot—R. M. Wood, E. Cummings, P. Christopherson, J. W. Gregg, J. Murphy, Capt. Earl, Thomas Brown, D. Bremner, Maj. C. W. Dean, Ingwel Olsson, and Dr. Paoli.

Michigan Southern Depot—William McLaughlin, J. W. Brockway, M. A. Thayer, Col. Baldwin, C. E. Overrocker, L. H. Drury, N. H. Morrill, and Wayne Galloway.

The Committee then adjourned without date.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 3.—Preparations for the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the American Medical Association, which convenes at the Galt House to-morrow morning, are complete. Already over 300 delegates are in the city and 200 or 300 more are expected to-night and to-morrow. The meeting promises to be the largest and most important ever held by the Association. Two daily meetings will be held, morning and afternoon, and adjournment will not be reached before Friday. Members of the profession in this city have spared no pains to make the meeting a pleasant one for delegates. To-morrow night a general reception will be given by the Louisville physicians and surgeons to the visitors, and each night during the Convention from three to five receptions will be given at private residences. Among the more prominent delegates already here are Drs. Samuel D. Gross, Philadelphia; Marion Sims, New York; Assistant Surgeon-General Woodward; Dr. Bowditch, of Boston; Drs. Gouley, Sayre, Austin, Flint, and John R. Wood, New York; Nathan S. Davis, Chicago; Tonor, of Washington, and Baldwin, of Alabama.

IRON PIPE.

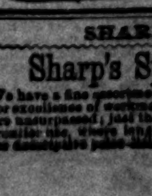
To Water and Gas Companies.

INTERNATIONAL PIPE CO.,
OFFICE,
50 West Washington-st., Chicago
Is prepared to contract for and furnish
CAST IRON GAS & WATER PIPE
Promptly and at lowest market rates.

TO RENT.

OFFICES
TO RENT
IN THE
TRIBUNE BUILDING
INQUIRE OF
WILLIAM C. DOW,
ROOM 21.

OIL TANKS.



WILSON & EVENDEN'S
OIL TANKS,
WITH
MEASURING PUMP.
47 & 49 West Lake St.
CHICAGO.
Send for Catalogue.

SHARP'S RIFLES.

Sharp's Sporting Rifles.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL.

The banks were very busy yesterday. The settlements of Board of Trade operators carried the clearings up to $10,000,000—a larger figure by about $400,000 than ever before. It is calculated that the wheat and corn on hand here has changed hands three times in the last two days. This involved a great deal of work on the part of the banks, for which they get very poor pay. On days like yesterday, when the clerical force of the banks is pushed to its utmost capacity, the over-worked banker thinks with longing of the English system of charging a small commission on all checks drawn by their customers on them. The London banks charge from ½ to ¼ of 1 per cent for cashing checks. A bank in this city that keeps its account with the City Bank of London pays ½ of 1 per cent on every draft it draws. There are certainly some accounts that could be treated in this way to the profit of the banks. There are many customers whose checks will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars a year, while their balance will not average more than $1,000 a year. For the profit of $30 or $70 a year which the bank can make on this, it must do the vast amount of work involved in keeping such an account and handling hundreds of checks. There is another side to the system. The English banks allow an average interest of 3 per cent on all deposits, individual and other, which in most cases about offsets the charge for checks.

Beyond the counter business occasioned by the settlement, and the transfer of indebtedness from one hand to another, the financial situation showed no features of novelty. The demand for loans is not pressing. There is a moderate amount of commercial paper offering, and considerable manufacturers' paper, noticeably lumbermen's paper.

Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent at the banks.

On the street, loans on good collateral and for as long as six months can be made as low as 7½ per cent a year. The supply of funds is largely in excess of the eligible paper offering. Rates are 7@18 per cent.

New York exchange remains firm at 75 cents premium for $1,000 between banks.

THE DEFAULT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The failure of the Pennsylvania Railroad to meet its guaranty to the bondholders of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad has thrown a great deal of discredit on American securities abroad. The *Anglo-American Times*, in a recent article, says:

Whether the Pennsylvania Railroad will itself suffer by the present default or not, it is certain the community will suffer; for, though that line may not require any more borrowed money, further loans will be required in the United States, and there is no act which has happened of late more calculated to raise the price at which the money will be lent; therefore the tendency of the act is to increase the rate of interest paid in the United States, and so far to hamper the industrial affairs of the country.

It may be noticed that the death of an individual has led to this complication, from which it may be inferred that a blow has been struck at the credit of one of the first nations of the earth by the policy of a private citizen. This is a curious fact, and should be weighed carefully in estimating the circumstances. How far does the action of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company foreshadow that likely to be taken by other corporations under similar circumstances? We believe it to be merely the policy of Col. Thomas Scott, a gentleman of commanding intellect and energy, whose counsels weigh decisively in the affairs of the great corporation of which he is President. While Edgar Thomson lived, no word of such a failure was breathed, even in meeting the interest on the second-mortgage bonds, which was regularly paid for some four or five years. Col. Scott, who has formed and directed one of the most powerful lobbies ever employed at Washington, may have that keen sense of equity dulled, which distinguished such men as Mr. Edgar Thomson. Col. Scott works for the direct interest of the corporation as he sees that interest, his object being to place his railroad at the head of all such corporations; paying to its stockholders the highest dividends that can be earned. His view, therefore, is restricted, and gives its coloring to his policy. It may be an open question whether Col. Scott will injure or benefit the corporation he serves so loyally as to sacrifice anything in its interest, but if his policy be maintained, it will assuredly inflict a material injury on the credit of the United States.

In our opinion this subject should be considered as the act and deed of Col. Scott; but after it has become an open public question, discussed at home and abroad, it ceases then to have that limited character, becoming the act and deed—if sustained—of the corporation. From which the inference will assuredly be drawn, that if such a Company as the Pennsylvania can do this, it will be done by other companies similarly placed. Hence, the degree of the discredit has yet to be adjusted, and the attention of the stockholders should be directed to a subject involving consequences so enormous.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	121¾	122¼
United States 5-20s of '62	116	116¼
United States 5-20s of '64	117¾	117⅞
United States 5-20s of '65	119⅜	119⅝
5-20s of '65—January and July	121¼	121½
5-20s of '67—January and July	122⅜	123
5-20s of '68—January and July	122⅜	123
10-40s	116⅜	117
United States new 5s of '81	115⅜	115⅝
United States currency 6s	122⅞	

Gold was 114⅞@115⅛.

With regard to the gold-market the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

The tone of the speculation is decidedly bearish, based upon the large disbursements of coin from the Treasury between the 1st of May and the middle of June, during which period it is expected that about $14,000,000 will come out for interest, and $30,000,000 for called bonds. But it must be borne in mind that at least half of the interest and $40,000,000 of the bonds are due to European creditors, and the condition of exchange is such now that it is possible that this $17,000,000 of gold will be exported. Already it is seen that the exports of coin are nearly, if not quite, equal to the disbursements by the Treasury, and if this proportion continues—which is scarcely probable—the market here will derive little or no benefit from the gold which comes out for interest and bonds. The bears in the room are now calculating upon sales of coin by the Treasury during the month of May, and base their estimates upon the fact that the currency balance at the Department is quite low—less than $2,000,000—and that the Internal Revenue receipts are insufficient to provide for the deficiency likely to arise.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was 486@491; cable transfers, London, 491½; Paris, 510. Other rates of foreign exchange are quoted:

Paris (francs)	515	@511¼
Germany (reichsmarks)	95⅛	@ 95¾
Belgium (francs)	515	@511¼
Holland (guilders)	41⅛	@ 42
Switzerland (francs)	515	@511¼
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark (kroner)	..	27½
Austria (paper florins)	..	44½

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

The Chicago City and Cook County bonds have advanced another ⅛ in consequence of the sharp demand, and are now quoted at 103 and interest selling:

Bonds.	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. bonds	102 & int.	103 & int.
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. sewerage	102 & int.	103 & int.
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. water loan	102 & int.	103 & int.
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. certificates	98¾ & int.	......
Chicago City 6 ₩ ct. certificates	95 & int.	......
Cook County 7 ₩ ct. bonds	102 & int.	103 & int.
West Park 7 per cent bonds		98 & int.

BANK STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merchants' National	235	......
First National Bank	160	165
Fifth National Bank	200	
Commercial National Bank	160	162½
German National Bank		
Corn Exchange National Bank	130	
City National Bank	130	135
Home National Bank		100
National Bank of Illinois	108	
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank		108
National Bank of Commerce		100
Merchants' Savings, L. & T. Co	155	160
Union National Bank		130
Union Stock-Yard National	130	
Hide & Leather Bank	103	

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	130	135
City Railway, West Side		120
City Railway, North Side	100	
Traders' Insurance Company, ex div		115
Chamber of Commerce, ex div	77	80
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company	125	130
Chicago & Northwestern gold bonds	86¼	87½
Pullman Palace Car Company	95	97

LATEST.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Money easy at 2½@3. Choice mercantile paper 4; prime 4½@6.

Sterling quiet; 487@487½ for 60-day, and 490@490½ for sight.

Customs receipts, $403,000.

Gold opened at 115 and closed at 115⅛. Loans flat and 1 per cent for borrowing.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,576,000.

Clearings, $40,000,000.

Specie engagements for Tuesday's steamers thus far, $350,000.

Governments steady. Railroad mortgages quiet and firm. State bonds dull.

The stock market opened strong, at an advance over Saturday's prices of ¼@1½, with the single exception of Wabash, which was decidedly heavy. The market continued buoyant, and prices made a further advance of ½@3⅛, with the chief advance in Panama. Towards mid-day there was a reaction from the early advance, on the announcement that Mr. J. F. Tracy, President of the Rock Island Road, was seriously ill. In the final dealings the market was quiet, and lower, the decline on general list ranging ¼@1½. Panama was exceptionally weak, declining to 161, after selling at 165. The transactions aggregated 156,000 shares, of which 39,000 were Pacific Mail, 58,000 Western Union, 6,700 Northwestern, 10,000 Rock Island, 15,000 Erie, 11,000 Lake Shore, 14,000 Wabash, and 17,000 Union Pacific.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	122½	Coupons, '67	123
Coupons, '62	116⅝	Coupons, '68	123
Coupons, '64	117⅝	New 5s	115⅝
Coupons, '65	120⅜	10-40s	116⅜
Coupons, new	121⅜	Currency 6s	123

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	101½	Virginias, old	34
Tennessees, old	79	N. Carolinas, old	23¼
Tennessees, new	79	N. Carolinas, new	11
Virginias, new	33		

STOCKS.

Canton	68½	St. Paul pfd	55¾
Western Union Tel	80	Wabash	12¼
Quicksilver	18½	Wabash pfd	29
Adams Express	102½	Ft. Wayne	96
Wells-Fargo	91	Terre Haute	7
American	64	Terre Haute pfd	20
U. S. Express	54½	Chicago & Alton	103½
Pacific Mail	44½	Chicago & Alton, pfd	112
New York Central	105	Ohio & Mississippi	28½
Erie	30	Clev., Cin. & Col	61½
Erie pfd	49	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	115
Harlem	133	Lake Shore	79¾
Harlem pfd	131	Indiana Central	6
Michigan Central	72	Illinois Central	105
Northwestern	41½	Union Pac. stock	76½
Northwestern pfd	54½	Central Pac. stock	102½
Rock Island	105⅜	Union Pac. bonds	101½
New Jersey Central	112	Del., Lack. & W	119⅜
St. Paul	35¾	A. & P. Tel	25½

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, May 3:

CITY PROPERTY.

Keith st, 102 ft n of West Huron st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated April 28	$ 3,000
West Indiana st, 100 ft e of Noble st, n f, 25x150 ft, dated March 30	3,500
Maxwell st, 250 ft w of Waller st, n f, 24x100 ft, dated April 24	1,300
Nineteenth st, 50 ft w of Laflin st, n f, 25x124 ft, dated May 1	3,000
West Polk st, 278 9-10 ft w of Western av, s f, 50x125½ ft, dated April 18, 1873	2,000
The premises No. 351 West Adams st, dated April 27	6,000
Paulina st, 25 ft s of Jane st, w f, 5?x125 45-100 ft, with buildings, dated April 30	2,700
Sumner st, 200 ft s of West Fifteenth st, e f, 24x127 ft, dated April 16	800
Sheridan av, 100 ft n of West Kinzie st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated May 3	800
Sheridan av, 125 ft n of West Kinzie st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated May 3	900
Spruce st, 96 ft w of Loomis st, s f, 96x111 ft, dated Aug. 21, 1871	4,000
Forquer st, 103 ft e of Clinton st, s f, 23x118¾ ft, dated May 3	1,200
West Adams st, 157 6-10 ft e of California st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated April 14	3,000
Chestnut place, 100 ft s of North Clark st, s f, 33x103 ft, dated April 24	4,165
West Lake st, 173 1-10 ft w of Staunton st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated April 28	2,500
Margaret st, 40 ft n of Fifteenth st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated April 30	3,500
Ashland av, 44 ft s of Monroe st, w f, 24x150 ft, with buildings, dated May 1	20,000
Butterfield st, 274 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f, 24x103 ft, dated May 3	1,800
Dussold st, 400 ft w of Jefferson st, n f, 24x72 ft, dated April 24	800
Ohio st, s w cor of Pine st, n f, 50x100 ft, dated May 1	8,100
Walnut st, 250 ft w of Wood st, s f, 25x105 4-10 ft, dated April 23	4,500
Twenty-ninth st, n e cor of Hanover st, s f, 25x122 9-10 ft, dated April 23	1,400

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES FROM COURT-HOUSE.

Halsted st, w f, 5?x210 ft in block 15, Pine Grove, dated May 3	1,500
Aldine st, 250 ft e of Evanston Road, s f, 100x196 ft, dated April 1	10,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Egandale av, n w cor of Walnut st, e f, undivided ½ of 112x158½ ft; also Madison av, s e cor of Fifty-seventh st, w f undivided ½ of 307x106 6-10 ft, dated May 2	$ 25,000
Forty-seventh st, n w cor of Calumet av, s f, 137x125 ft; also Grand boulevard, 100 ft n of Forty-seventh st, e f, 100x159 ft, dated April 23 (John H. McMurdy to Harry C. McNeill)	35,000
Sixty-second st, 124 ft e of Reuben, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated Sept. 10, 1874	800
Wabash av, 131 ft n of Forty-fourth st, e f, 26x150 ft, dated Feb. 18	2,600
Lot 1, Rosenmerkel's Block 31, Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated Jan. 2	1,750
Lot 16, Block 2, Fawcett's part s w ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated May 1	1,800

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.
Flour, brls	10,930	10,63?	14,1?3	12,767
Wheat, bu	6,?09	92,670	2?,004	397,?7
Corn, bu	157,4?0	145,977	45,314	201,827
Oats, bu	27,671	5?,2??	16,2?6	168,80?
Rye, bu	28	1,527	3?0	1,?23
Barley, bu	4,9?0	4,277	2,877	2,8?7
Grass seed, lbs	63,1?4	77,930	207,845	154,119
Flax seed, lbs	44,260	3,100		592
Broom-corn, lbs	11,200	19,?35	20,000	
Cured meats, lbs	328,?20	16,040	1,331,1?0	884,5??
Beef, brls				5
Pork, brls		18	675	472
Lard, lbs		7,2?0	148,810	333,??8
Tallow, lbs	27,?20	49,410	63,?00	39,000
Butter, lbs	25,886	53,750	9,915	16,210
Dressed hogs, No		10		
Live hogs, No	7,0?6	7,475	5,809	8,???
Cattle, No	768	213	2,099	4,119
Sheep, No	316	18	833	18
Hides, lbs	225,480	111,244	97,220	112,406
Highwines, brls	508	277	245	354
Wool, lbs	22,092	86,?06	6,370	31,130
Potatoes, bu	3,761	4,214	1,164	80
Lumber, No. feet	2,482,350	4,314,5?0	2,281,8?9	2,461,52?
Shingles, No	3,163,000	2,?35,000	1,22?,?00	1,?62,000
Lath, No	15,000	630,000	150,000	185,000
Salt, brls	30?	2,155	1,421	644

Also the following, without comparisons:

Kind of produce.	Received.	Shipped.
Poultry, lbs	10,724	200
Poultry, coops	48	
Game, pkgs	3	
Eggs, pkgs	1,821	569
Cheese, bxs	823	79
Dried fruits, lbs	8,352	22,000
Beans, bu	284	
Hay, tons	100	10
Hops, lbs	880	
Fish, pkgs	2,084	151

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of the articles named for the month of April:

Kind of produce.	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, brls	274,321	219,011
Wheat, bu	1,837,193	1,114,291
Corn, bu	1,313,460	855,?08
Oats, bu	577,339	229,78?
Rye, bu	20,409	3,750
Barley, bu	138,382	166,008
Grass seeds, lbs	2,084,674	4,153,673
Flaxseed, lbs	401,736	813,354
Cured meats, lbs	3,296,468	18,717,913
Beef, brls		2,771
Pork, brls	2,103	16,779
Lard, lbs	2,918,1??	6,835,383
Poultry, lbs	383,347	30,909
Poultry, coops	1,8?3	
Game, pkgs	2,219	
Eggs, pkgs	51,161	9,203
Butter, lbs	1,453,403	725,442
Cheese, bxs	17,626	5,570
Dried fruits, lbs	1,300,?27	489,427
Green apples, brls	13,777	1,028
Potatoes, bu	248,381	39,655
Beans, bu	22,183	1,9?3
Wool, lbs	1,076,354	1,290,356
Hay, tons	4,487	145
Broom-corn, lbs	712,3??	635,?90
Hops, lbs	79,106	45,440
Fish, pkgs	29,909	13,844

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 9,468 bu wheat, 2,618 bu corn, 580 bu oats, 406 bu rye, 4,811 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on Monday morning: 11 cars No. 1 spring, 164 cars No. 2 do, 17 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected do (195 wheat); 8 cars yellow corn, 2 cars No. 1 do, 85 cars high mixed do, 312 cars and 6,230 bu 2 do, 58 cars and 11,000 bu rejected do (465 cars and 17,200 bu corn); 1 car white oats, 19 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 do, 4 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade do (23 cars and 5,000 bu oats); 3 cars no grade rye; 1 car rejected barley. Total (489 cars), 200,000 bu. Inspected out: 16,911 bu wheat, 16,674 bu corn, 6,218 bu oats, 306 bu rye, and 1,716 bu barley.

A question heard on 'Change: "Did you ride in the new elevator yet?"

Still another question is in order: Why is it that the Eastern markets have been dull and depressed recently, with "no bids or business," when such an active export movement is in progress as is reported below? The daily telegrams as good as tell us that Europe does not want our breadstuffs and provisions, while the figures show that Europe is taking them, nevertheless, at a rapid rate.

The news from Odessa is discouraging. A gentleman who left that port in the early part of April reports that several bankruptcies have occurred there, owing to the decline in wheat, the price of which is very low. He also states that the prospects are poor for the coming crop of wheat, the snow having lain on the ground so long as to rot the autumn-sown seed, in other than the usual way.

The leading produce markets were generally strong yesterday except in provisions, and that in the face of adverse advices from other points. It was chiefly Western strength, and of the speculative kind, the shipping movement being again very slow and dull. The weather was raw and damp, and the advices from the country were not generally favorable to the bear side, though one or two reports were to the effect that the growing wheat was looking better than expected. The deliveries on May contracts were unusually heavy on Saturday afternoon and yesterday, as might be inferred from the volume of over stock in store. The fact was reflected in the bank clearings, which were the largest ever reported in the history of this city.

Dry goods were in good local and interior demand at steady prices. Groceries were moderately active, and firmness again prevailed. Refined sugars were advanced an ⅛c, with which exception the quotations remain as before. Coffee, rice, sirups, and teas were held at full prices. The fish market continues fairly active. Prices are the same as last week, except for lake fish, in which we note 15@25c decline. Dried fruits remain unchanged. There was a slow movement in bagging, leather, coal, and wood, at nominally unchanged prices. The oil trade was quiet. Prices of carbon and linseed were easier, while other lines were held firmly. Butter was in scanty supply and ruled firmer. Cheese was quiet and unchanged. There was a light demand for wood at $7.00 for beech, and $8.00 for maple.

The receipts of lumber were heavy, and the wholesale market was fairly active and tolerably steady. The yard trade was fair at reduced prices for the green lumber now arriving. Common brick, lime, and other building materials, continue in fair city demand, and are tolerably steady. The wool, hop, broom-corn, and hide markets were quiet and unchanged. Seeds were quiet, except Hungarian, which was fairly active and firm. The better grades of hay were in moderate request and steady, and the common qualities slow. Potatoes were rather quiet, but the receipts were small, and prices for most varieties showed little change, being firm for choice Eastern peachblows. Poultry and eggs were firm.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABORD.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the United States for the dates named:

	Week end'g May 1, 1875.	Week end'g April 24, 1875.	*Week end'g May 2, 1874.
Flour, brls	51,630	47,449	76,813
Wheat, bu	60?,189	63?,000	???,840
Corn, bu	833,388	767,000	1,16?,??4
Rye, bu	....	5,269	9,5?1
Pork, brls	3,053	3,920	3,776
Lard, lbs	3,978,400	1,723,168	3,91?,025
Bacon, lbs	3,01?,317	2,2??,128	3,558,222

*From six points.

CANADIAN TRAFFIC.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular defining the meaning of the regulations issued March 30, 1875, and which supersede all former regulations on the same subject. We extract the following:

The distinction between the three classes of merchandise, the introduction of which into the territory of the United States is provided for in said regulations, is as follows:

1. The first class consists of importations from Canada, which may be either entered at the first port of arrival on the frontier or may pass under Consular seal to the port of destination in the United States, there to be dealt with according to law. Arts. 1 to 9, inclusive, relate to this class.

2. The second class consists of domestic or non-dutiable merchandise, duty paid or free goods, and dutiable goods in bond, transported from one port in the United States to another port in the United States, such transportation being by land, or partly by land and partly by water, but involving transit, in the course of such transportation, over foreign contiguous territory. Arts. 10 to 19, inclusive, relate to this class.

3. The third class consists of merchandise arriving at designated ports on the seaboard destined for the Dominion of Canada, or arriving at the frontier, destined for exit from the United States via one of such designated ports. Arts. 20 to 33, inclusive, relate to this class.

1. Special attention is called to the language of the regulations (Art. 7), which makes it the duty of the Collector at the port of destination in the United States, on arrival of cars under Consular seal, to see that prompt delivery is made to the manifest accompanying each car, and "thereupon take means to secure the collection of the duties upon the merchandise." Hence, on arrival at the port of destination in the United States, such goods become subject to all the provisions of law and regulations necessary to prevent their going into consumption without the payment of duties.

It is especially to be observed that, as a preliminary to the use of the privilege conferred by the act of 1866, the regulations require an oath, as a part of the Consular manifest, to be made by the owner, agent, or consignee of the merchandise, or the conductor of the car, to the truth of such manifest (the requisites of which manifest are stated in Art. 4), which oath must also state the destination of the car (Form 67).

An examination or comparison of the contents of the car with the manifest at the time of sealing is not absolutely required by law or regulations, and hence is not necessarily made by the Consular officer, but it is his duty under the law to see that the car is "capable of being properly closed, so that access cannot be had to its contents." It is evident, therefore, that the security of transportation in sealed cars depends, first, upon the adaptability of the car to be properly closed; secondly, upon its being thus closed and the Consular seal remaining intact until the arrival of the car at its place of destination; and lastly, upon its contents being found, on such arrival, to agree exactly with the manifest.

2. This branch of the regulations embraces coastwise transportation on the lakes, where either British or American vessels may be employed as connecting links in the transportation by rail; and special care will be observed with reference to transhipments in such cases.

The regulations "governing the transportation of Canadian merchandise," etc., printed under the head of "Supplement," on page 25, are those adopted by the Dominion of Canada as a counterpart to the regulations of this Department contained in Art. 19 as aforesaid.

3. This class of merchandise, known as "foreign merchandise in transit," is distinguished from ordinary importations by the phraseology of the act of July 28, 1866; by that of the Treaty of Washington, and by the act of March 1, 1873, enacted to carry said treaty into effect. In each of them it is described as merchandise "arriving ... and destined," etc.; and provision is made for the transit thereof, as such, across the territory of the United States without the payment of duties, after being first entered at the proper custom-house.

Both the entry and the transit must be made under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Art. 20 prescribes the form of combined entry which may be used as to transit goods arriving at designated ports on the seaboard, and Art. 31 permits the same form of entry at the frontier port for like goods arriving from the Dominion of Canada, destined for shipment from a port on the seaboard.

It will be perceived, therefore, that, under the statutes, treaty, and regulations referred to, the provisions for sealing cars under Consular manifest, as contained in Arts. 1 to 9, inclusive, do not apply to this class of goods so as to excuse them from the necessity of entry at the first port, but that an entry thereof is indispensable before they can be permitted to traverse the territory of the United States. Such entry, however, need not necessarily include an entry for exportation, but may, at the option of the person duly authorized to make entry, consist only of an entry for transportation in bond conditioned in the usual manner for delivery of the merchandise to the Collector at the port of exit from the United States.

On such delivery, it may be entered by the consignee for the immediate exportation, or, if he so desire, for warehouse in bond. In the latter case only the goods will be regarded as importations subject to duty, but in order to preserve the non-dutiable character of this class of merchandise as being not an importation, but only in transit across the territory of the United States, that fact must clearly appear on entry at the frontier port, and all entries and proceedings in connection therewith must be made and had in good faith, it being the intention of this Department to secure to all parties concerned, including the Government, whatever rights, privileges, and immunities are conferred by law, but at the same time to insist on a strict observance of all obligations imposed by law.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were very quiet, with little change in prices, though the tendency was slightly downward. Hogs were steady, under a fair supply, but New York was on the downward turn, and Liverpool declined 6d per 100 lbs on lard, while there were scarcely any buying orders here from other points. Hence the market ruled dull after the excitement of settling up May contracts.

MESS PORK—Was 5c per brl lower, with scarcely anything doing, except in changing over a few lots from one month to another. Sales were reported of 550 brls cash at $21.95; 750 brls seller May at $22.00; 1,000 brls seller June at $22.20@22.25; and 1,500 brls seller August at $22.70@22.80. Total, 3,300 brls. The market closed tame at $21.92½@21.95 cash or seller May; $22.15@22.20 for June; $22.42½@22.45 for July; and $22.70 for August.

Extra prime pork was quoted at $15.50@15.75.

LARD—Was dull, but only a shade easier at the inside quotations of Saturday; the weakness in Liverpool and New York only making buyers hold off without materially affecting the views of sellers. Sales were limited to 1,000 tcs seller May at $15.55; and 2,750 tcs seller June at $15.70@15.75. Total, 3,750 tcs. The market closed at $15.52½@15.55 cash; $15.70 for June; and nominally at $15.87½@15.90 for July.

MEATS—Were quiet but very firm at previous quotations, being held independently, with a moderate demand at a shade below asking figures. Sales were restricted to 20,000 lbs shoulders at 8¾c; 25,000 lbs short ribs at 11¾c, and 200 tcs sweet-pickled hams on private terms. The market closed at 8¾c for shoulders, cash or seller May; 8¾c do seller June; 8⅞c do seller July; long clear, 11¾c cash or seller May; do seller June, 11⅞c; do seller July, 12c; short ribs, 11¾c, cash or seller May; do seller June, 12⅛c; do seller July, 12¼c; short clears, cash or seller May, 12⅛c; do seller June, 12⅛c; do seller July, 12⅜c. Boxed meats ½c higher than loose. Summer-cured English meats, 11½@12c boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 15 lbs average, at 11½@12c. Bacon meats quoted at 13½@14½c for hams, 9½c for shoulders, 13¼c for short ribs, and 13½c for short clears,—all packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 8@11c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were quiet and nominally unchanged, at $8.25 for mess, $9.25 for extra mess, and $20.00@21.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Quoted at 8¼@8½c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in fair demand in proportion to the offerings, and the market ruled firm, in sympathy with wheat. Shippers took hold sparingly. Sales were reported of 100 brls winters at $5.50; 1,125 brls spring extras, partly at $5.25@6.00; 160 brls spring superfines at $4.25; and 60 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,385 brls. The market closed as follows: Choice winter extras, $5.50@7.00; common to good do, $5.00@5.25; choice spring extras, $5.00@5.25; fair do, shipping grades, $4.75@5.00; Minnesotas, $5.25@6.00; patent spring, $6.50@9.00; spring superfines, $3.75@4.25; rye flour, $4.25@5.50.

BRAN—Was quiet and firm, being in small supply and fair demand. Sales were limited to 10 tons at $12.50 on track.

CORN-MEAL—Was quoted at $3.75@4.00 per brl for good, and $27.75@28.00 for coarse.

WHEAT—Was active and generally strong, though the market averaged ⅛c lower than on Saturday. London was reported 1s per quarter lower, and Liverpool was flat in sympathy, while our receipts were moderately large, and there was a strong effort to bear the market, but buyers did it. A great many orders were received to buy for future delivery, and several lots were wanted for shipment to interior points. More frost was reported in the winter-wheat districts. News was received from California to the effect that there will not be more than half a crop in that State, and the spring-wheat regions of the Northwest seemed to be excited by the continued cold, and expectations of a cool summer. There were, however, plenty of sellers from among that class of city operators who look at the large stocks on hand, and say that the wheat must be moved at prices such as New York and Liverpool buyers will pay, and that there is too much wheat in the world to make it necessary for Great Britain to bid up prices. Seller June opened at $1.07, receded to $1.06¾, advanced to $1.08½, and declined to $1.07¼ at the close, when New York was reported dull. Seller May sold at $1.04¼@1.05¾, closing at $1.05½. Seller July sold at $1.09½@1.10¾, closing at $1.10¼. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 spring closed at $1.05¼. Cash sales were reported of 3,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.10; 51,000 bu No. 2 do at $1.04¼@1.06; 3,000 bu No. 3 do at 99@99½c; 800 bu rejected do at 93½c; and 1,000 bu white Hamburg at $4.14 free on board. Total, 59,300 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was in very good demand and ½c higher. Sales were reported of 2,000 bu at $1.12 for No. 1 in store, $1.13 on track, and $1.14@1.15½ free on board. No. 2 was nominal at $1.08@1.08½.

CORN—Was active and generally firm, at about the same range as on Saturday, except for July deliveries, which were stronger. Liverpool was unchanged and New York was quoted dull, while our receipts were larger, and the May deliveries were very heavy. These facts caused a falling off early, but, under a good demand, the decline was fully recovered. There was a better demand for cash lots for shipment, both by lake and rail, and sympathy with wheat brought out buyers. The reports from the country generally concurred in stating that the next corn crop will be a very large one, weather permitting; but the deferred options were in favor with speculative buyers, and that made a good demand for May, as the country holders of corn can make money by turning over their contracts. Seller June opened at 76¾c, sold at 75¾c, advanced to 77½c, and closed at 76¾c. Seller the month sold at 73¾@76¼c, closing at the inside. Seller July sold at 78@79½c, closing at 78¾c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2, and high mixed, closed at 75½@75¾c. Cash sales were reported of 132,400 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 75¼@76¾c; 9,000 bu new high mixed at 73@74c; 58,000 bu do (in one lot) at 75c; 15,000 bu rejected at 71½@72½c; and 1,600 bu (part ears) at 75c on track. Total, 218,400 bu.

OATS—Were active, advancing about 1c from the closing prices of Saturday. The deliveries on May contracts were fair, though the majority of the deals were settled by changing into June at a difference of 1c in favor of the latter. There were also a good many new orders on the market, which, together with the moderate receipts, firmness in other grains, and favorable reports from New York, tended to strengthen it. Seller June opened at 63½c, advanced to 64¾c, and closed at 64½c. Seller the month sold at 62½@63¾c, and closed at 63¼c. A sale of old or new for July was reported at 63c. Cash sold at 62½@63½c, and closed at 63½c. Cash sales were reported of 54,200 bu No. 2 at 62½@63¼c; 3,000 bu No. 2 white at 63½@63¾c; 7,200 bu by sample at 61½@65c. Total, 64,400 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and steady at $1.07 for No. 2, with sales of 500 bu by sample at $1.07@1.08, and 400 bu No. 2 at $1.07.

BARLEY—Was quiet but stronger. A few orders for cash were placed at $1.31@1.32 for No. 2. No. 3 and rejected were nominal at $1.17@1.18 and $1.07@1.08 respectively. The sample offerings were slightly larger, but sold readily at $1.20@1.23. Seller May sold early in settlement at $1.21, afterwards at $1.29 and $1.30, and closed at about $1.28. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu regular No. 2 at $1.30; 400 bu fresh at $1.31; 400 do, N. S., at $1.32; 1,400 bu by sample at 1.20@1.35. Total, 7,200 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon grain was in fair demand and stronger. Provisions were rather quiet and a shade lower.

Cash mess pork was in moderate demand and firmer, closing at $22.00. Sales: 750 brls cash at $21.95@22.00, and 250 brls seller June at $22.15.

Lard was easier under comparatively liberal offerings, closing at $15.50 for May, and $15.65@15.67½ for June. Sales were reported of 1,000 tcs at the above range.

Sales of meats: 250 bxs long clear middles, seller June, at 11⅞c.

Wheat was fairly active, closing a shade easier. Seller June ranged from $1.07¼@1.08; seller July, $1.10½@1.10¾; and seller May, $1.05@1.05¼; all closing at the inside.

Corn was ¼c higher, closing at 76⅛c for May, and 77¼c for June.

Oats advanced ⅛c under a fair inquiry, closing at 64⅛c for June, and 63⅞c for May.

Vessel room was engaged for 108,000 bu corn to Buffalo on private terms.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was firm at $2.24@2.28.

BROOM-CORN—Continues in moderate demand. Following are the quotations: Good to choice hurl, 12½@14c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 11@12@13c; fair to good do, 10@10½@11½c; inferior brush, 9@10c; crooked, 6@8c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in fair demand and generally steady. New common brick will be offered in a few days, but probably not in sufficient quantities to cause a decline. We quote: Common brick, $7.00 ₩ m; press do, $15.00@25.00; lime, 75@80c in bulk, and $1.00 in brls; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $1.60; New York cement, $1.75; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; stucco, $2.25@2.50; white sand, $1.50@2.00 ₩ brl; plastering-hair, 35@40c ₩ bu.

BUTTER—Higher prices than are quoted are frequently obtained for choice table butter, as the supply just at present is wholly inadequate to the demand. There is no considerable supply here of any grade, and the prospects now favor a maintenance of present prices for some little time to come. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 21@32c; medium to good grades, 16@21c; inferior to common, 12@16c.

COAL—The market was without important new features. A light amount of sales was accomplished at the quotations following: Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; cannel, $8.00@9.00; Erie and Walnut Hill, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $5.50; Indiana block, $5.00@5.50; Illinois, $4.00@4.50.

EGGS—Were scarce and firm at 16@16½c, with rumors of sales at 17c.

FISH—Under liberal arrivals by lake the market for whitefish and trout shows an easier tone, the quotations being cut down 15@25c. Codfish, on the other hand, were firmer, and will probably advance. Mackerel and other descriptions were about steady. There was a good demand at the following prices: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $4.70@5.75; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.85; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; No. 1 bay, $6.50@6.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; family mackerel, ½-brl, $5.50@5.75; No. 1 shore kits, $1.60@1.65; bank codfish $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.25@6.50; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@8.75; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.50@7.75; do. ½-brl, $3.75@4.00; scaled herring, per box, 40@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $9.00@9.50; ocean trout, 2 doz and 4 doz per case, $9.25@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Peaches and apples are in fair demand and are held with confidence, the tendency in the former being upward. Other domestics remain quiet and steady. The demand for foreign fruits is fair at former quotations: FOREIGN—Dates, 6½@7c; figs, drums, 13@14c; figs, layers, 17@18c; Turkish prunes, 8½@9½c; French prunes, 12@14½c; raisins, layers, $2.90@2.95; loose Muscatel, $3.35@4.00; Valencia, 11¼@11½c; Zante currants, 7@7½c; citron, 29@31c; lemon peel, 19@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@19½c; Michigan apples, 9¼@9½c; Indiana and Illinois, 8@8½c; Southern, 8@8½c; peaches, halves, 9½@9¾c; do mixed, 8½@8¾c; do pared, 19@22c; blackberries, 10@10½c; raspberries, 31@35c; pitted cherries, 33@34c. NUTS—Filberts, 13@14c; almonds, Terragona, 22@23c; Naples walnuts, 15@16c; Grenoble walnuts, 13@14c; Brazils, 11@11½c; pecans, Texas, 10@15c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 6@8c; African peanuts, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges, lemons, bananas, and pineapples are in fair local request and steady. Apples are slow and easy: Valencia oranges, $10.00@11.00 per case; oranges in boxes, $4.00@5.50; lemons, $5.50@6.50; apples, per brl, fair to choice, $2.00@2.50; Aspinwall bananas, $5.00@8.00 per bunch; red bananas, $3.00@5.00 per bunch; pineapples, $3.50 per doz.

GROCERIES—Sugars are stronger, and we advance our quotations of refined grades an ⅛c. The increased strength is due in part to an improved demand and partly to the firmer tone of the Eastern market. Coffees are strong at the quotations, and sirups, molasses, and rice are also held at full prices. Starch, soaps, spices, etc., remain quiet and unchanged:

RICE—Rangoon, 6¾@7¼c; Carolina, 7½@8½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 33½@34½c; Java, No. 2, 30½@31½c; choice to fancy Rio, 23@23½c; good to prime do, 22½@22¾c; common to fair, 21@21½c; roasting, 19½@20½c; Singapore Java, 26@27c; Costa Rica, 22½@23½c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11⅝@11¾c; crushed and powdered, 11⅜@11½c; granulated, 11¼@11⅜c; A standard, 10¾@10⅞c; do No. 2, 10¼@10½c; B, 9⅞@10c; extra C, 9⅝@9¾c; C No. 2, 9⅜@9½c; yellow, C No. 1, 9½@9¾c; choice brown, 8¾@9c; fair to prime do, 8⅛@8½c; common do, 7¾@7⅞c; choice molasses sugar, 8¾@9c; common to fair do, 7¾@8⅛c; N. O. common to choice, 7½@9c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.15@1.20; silver drip, extra fine, 65@70c; good sugar-house sirup, 53@55c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, new, 75@78c; do prime, 72@75c; do common to good, 60@68c; Porto Rico molasses, 50@55c; common molasses, 43@45c; blackstrap, 39@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 15½@16½c; cloves, 50@53c; cassia, 30@31c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25; Calcutta ginger, 15½@16½c.

SOAPS—German Mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 4¾@5c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; Savon Imperial, 6c.

HAY—Was in moderate request at recent prices: Prime timothy, $19.50; No. 1 do, $18.50@19.00; No. 2 do, $16.00; mixed, $14.50@15.50; prime upland prairie, $15.00; No. 1, $14.00; No. 2, $8.50@11.00.

HIGHWINES—Were in better demand at the ruling quotation of last week. Sales were reported of 200 brls at $1.14 per gallon; which is only 2c below New York. The market closed steady.

HIDES—Were in moderate request at essentially unchanged prices: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light and heavy, 8c; part cured, 7@7½c; green calf, 12½c; dry flint hides, kip and calf, 17@18c; dry salted hides, 14c; deacon skins, 45c; sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 40@42c. Hides with one grub and over are classed as damaged. Damaged stock brings two-thirds price, and branded 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Consumers are buying sparingly, and the market is rather unsteady, except for good to choice samples. Westerns are quoted at 25@35c.

OILS—Carbon was less firmly held, and we drop outside quotations. An easier feeling in linseed oil was also observable, though the weakness did not amount to a decline. Lard, whale, sperm, and other oils were steady and firm. Quotations are as follows: Carbon (standard white) 115 deg. test, 14c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 15c; do headlight, 175 deg., 18½c; extra winter lard oil, $1.33@1.35; No. 1, $1.03@1.05; No. 2, 83@85c; linseed, raw, 74@75c; do boiled, 78@80c; whale, 83@85c; sperm, $2.35@2.40; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.05; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90c; bank oil, 55c; straits, 60c; plumbago oil, 60@75c; turpentine, 43@44c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 14½@15c; naphtha, common, 12½@13c.

POTATOES—There was very little inquiry except for choice Eastern Peachblows, which, being very scarce, were a shade firmer. Common varieties were held at about recent figures. We quote: Car-lots Eastern Peachblows, 90@95c delivered; Western, 85@90c; mixed, 45@50c; Early Rose, Eastern, 70c; do Western, 60@65c.

POULTRY—Was steady under a moderate local inquiry and light offerings: Turkeys, live, 15@16c; chickens, live, $4.00@5.00 per doz, or 10@12c per lb; ducks, $1.00 per doz.

SEEDS—Hungarian was fairly active and firm at $1.50@1.60. Other seeds received little attention, except timothy, which was wanted to fill orders, but the offerings were small and generally held above the views of buyers. Sales were made at $2.15@2.40. Clover was quoted at $6.75@7.00, and millet at $1.42½@1.55.

SALT—Was quiet and steady. Quotations: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.48; Canada do, $1.70; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, $2.12½; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00@4.25.

TEAS—A fairly satisfactory business is doing in this department. Orders from the interior trade continue liberal, and there is a healthy tone to the market. We quote: Young hyson, common to good, 38@45c; choice to extra fine, 75c@$1.00; common to fine old hyson, 45@75c; common to fine imperial, 38@60c; good to choice do, 75@90c; fair to good gunpowder, 45@55c; good, 60@65c; good to choice, 75@85c; choice to extra Moyune, $1.15@1.25; Pingsuey, common to extra new Japan, 50@90c; common to good do, 50@55c; fair to good old, 45@55c; common do, 40@45c; common to fine Oolong, 33@42c; good, 50@60c; choice to extra, 80c@$1.00.

WOOD—Remains as previously quoted, or at $7.00 for beech, and $8.00 for maple, delivered.

VEAL—The offerings were smaller and prices ruled steadier, at 7@8c for choice, and 4½@5c for common calves.

WOOL—Small lots of old wool are coming in, and occasionally new wool from fat sheep. The orders are numerous enough to take the wool as it arrives, and probably little will be left over. New wool is not expected in market for three or four weeks yet. Prices for new wool, it is thought, range about the same as at the opening last year. Good to prime tub-washed 55@58c; poor to good tub-washed, 45@52c; fine and medium washed fleece, 47@50c; fancy do, 52c; coarse washed fleece, 40@45c; medium and coarse unwashed, 36@37c; fine unwashed, 27@33c; pulled wool, 42@47c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 3,800 head. Trade opened dull, but improved as the day wore away. Including the stock left over from last week, there was a supply of not far from 5,000,—a number so much in excess of the legitimate trade-requirements that all attempts to recover any portion of the decline sustained during last week were futile. The reported transactions did not show any quotable variation from Saturday's quotations, and values may be considered nominally unchanged. The only noteworthy sale was 16 extra Iowa steers, averaging 1,450 lbs, at $7.00, sold by H. E. Mallory & Bro. to the Transit House. These cattle were fed by J. Sasseen, of Richland. Stockers were in fair demand at $3.50@5.00, and butchers' stuff at $1.00@5.50. The purchases of shippers were chiefly at $5.75@6.25 for ordinary to choice droves.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 to 1,600 lbs	$6.35@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	6.00@6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	5.50@6.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	5.50@5.75
Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@5.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@5.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	3.00@4.00
Cattle—Texas	3.00@5.75

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 9,500. The demand was chiefly centered in bacon grades and choice heavy suited to the wants of the Philadelphia market, for which there was a firm feeling. Common and medium heavy and inferior light weights were neglected and nominally lower. Sales were at $7.00@8.00, with most of the transfers at $7.75@7.85 for averages of less than 200 lbs, and at $7.90@8.25 for heavier grades. The market closed quiet.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
6?	23?	$7.85	28	20?	$7.80	76	1?9	$7.?5
51	231	8.00	106	?10	7.70	257	2?3	7.80
32	246	8.10	63	200	7.80	61	201	7.75
61	216	8.0?	160	178	7.70	42	214	7.85
73	182	7.8?	72	1?6	7.80	103	174	7.75
125	1?6	7.?0	89	231	7.85	63	174	7.70
126	192	7.80	59	172	7.75	21	1?9	7.75
40	179	7.75	103	183	7.75	78	200	7.?0
24	224	7.75	146	195	7.85	42	211	7.70
62	170	7.60	60	240	7.80	67	165	7.70
56	2?6	7.95	53	1?6	7.85	24	170	7.40
69	167	7.75	63	218	7.90	72	189	7.?0
58	224	7.80	67	173	7.70	69	163	7.80
56	1?9	7.80	57	215	7.80	65	220	7.75
67	205	7.80	31	216	8.75	61	2?0	7.75
1?6	168	7.70	49	201	7.80	98	274	7.75
27	170	7.70	43	201	7.75	53	171	7.70
51	183	7.75	68	196	7.80			

SHEEP—But little trading was done in the sheep market, owing to a lack of supplies, the fresh receipts not reaching 500 head. Prices may be quoted steady at $4.00@5.00 for shorn, and at $5.00@6.75 for unshorn.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 3.—BEEVES—Receipts, 3,900, making 8,580 for the week, against 10,270 last week; demand moderate; prices about ¼c higher than Thursday and Friday; extreme range, 10@13½c; sales include 6 car-loads of Illinois steers, 7½ cwt, at 11½@12½c; 2 car-loads, 7½ cwt, at 12½@13½c; 4 car-loads, 7½ cwt, at 11½@13c; 7 car-loads, 6 cwt, at 11¾c; 3 car loads, 7½ cwt, at 11½@13½c; 3 car-loads, 7½ cwt, at 12@12½c; 6 car-loads, 7 cwt, at 11½@13c; 8 car-loads, scant 7 cwt, at 11¼@12¼c; 4 car-loads, 7½ cwt, at 12@13c; 5 car-loads, 7½ cwt, at 11¾c; 6 car-loads, strong 6½ cwt, at 11½c; 2 car-loads, strong 6½ cwt, at 11¼c; 4 car-loads, 7@7½ cwt, at 11½@12¼c; 7 car-loads, 7 cwt, at 11¾c; 1 car-load, 7 cwt, at 11¾, and $1.00 per head; 3 car-loads, 7 cwt, at 11¾c; 4 car-loads, 6½ cwt, at 11½c; 3 car-loads, 6½ cwt, at 11½c, and $1.00 per head; 3 car-loads, 6½ cwt, at 11½c and $1.00 per head off; 1 car-load, 6½ cwt, at 11½c; 5 car-loads, Cherokee, do cwt, 11c, with 50c per head off.

SHEEP—Fresh receipts 5,080, making 13,900 for the week, against 24,740 last week; market a little better than for the previous three days, and a fair business transacted at 4¾@8c for clipped sheep, and 6½@8c for unshorn; a few Virginia and Jersey lambs sold at 10@13c; sales include 1 car-load clipped Ohio sheep, 80 lbs, at 5 35-1000c; 1 car-load, 97 lbs, at 5⅞c; 1 car-load, 95 lbs, at 5¾c; 1 car-load, 92 lbs, at 5⅜c; 1 car-load, 92 lbs, at 5¼c; 1 car-load, 98 lbs, at 6c; 1 car-load, 87 lbs, at 5⅜c; 1 car-load, 108 lbs, at 5¾c; 1 car-load, 110 lbs, at 6c; 1 car-load, 86 lbs, at 5⅜c; 1 car-load, 90 lbs, at 5 7-10c; 1 car-load unshorn State, 113 lbs, at 8c; 2 car-loads unshorn Indiana, 117 lbs, at 7¾c; 1 car-load unshorn Ohio, 116 lbs, at 7¾c; 1 car-load unshorn Michigan, 85 lbs, at 6 9-10c; 1 car unshorn Illinois, 90 lbs, at 6½c.

SWINE—Arrivals 9,680, making 2,560 for the week, against 35,430 last week; none offered alive.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, May 3.—CATTLE—Receipts for the three days, 2,703 head, making for the week ending this day 6,987 head. The bulk of arrivals on Saturday, Sunday, and to-day have been through stock, except about twenty loads, which are still on the market; no buyers here and no business done, only to home butchers; no quotations; the prospects are, however, fair for the balance of the week.

HOGS—Receipts for the three days, 12,925 head, and for the week past, 21,120 head; Yorkers, $7.60@7.85; Philadelphia, $8.90@9.10.

SHEEP—Receipts for the three days, 800 head, and for the week, 16,500 head; no sales.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—HOGS—Steady; shippers, $7½@7¾c; bacon, $7.40@7.75; good to choice, $7.80@8.25.

CATTLE—Quiet on account of light offerings; sales of good native steers at 5¾@6c; fair to good native butchers, $5.00@6.50; mixed stockers', $4.60@5.15; Texans, $3.25@4.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—HOGS—Quiet and unchanged; common, 7@7½c; fair to medium, $7.85@8.15; good, $8.25@8.45. Receipts, 1,045; shipments, 260.

LUMBER.

Nearly 50 cargoes were at the docks. The market was fairly active at $8.50 for piece stuff, and $9.00@13.50 for inch lumber. Lath sold at $1.75. Shingles were dull and weak at $2.40@2.62½. The following sales were reported:

Cargoes schrs Herald and Albatross, from Manistee, 140 m and 150 m joists and scantling at $8.50; schr Falcon, from Ludington, 120 m joists and scantling at $8.55. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Live Oak, from Manistee, 110 m joists and scantling at $8.50; 60 m common inch at $9.00; 40 m lath at $1.75; schr Scoville, from Grand Haven, 108 m strips and boards at $13.50; 25 m inferior lath at $1.62½; cargo barge Allen, from Grand Haven, 140 m strips and boards at $13.50. All sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

The yard business continues fair at about the same prices for dry lumber, but green common is sold at a reduction of about 50c per m from the recent inside quotations, or at $10.50 for joists, scantling, etc. The recent exhibit of the stock of lumber on hand April 1 shows a reduction of 133,660,432 feet since Jan. 1, which is a greater decrease than some dealers had anticipated. Following are the yard quotations:

First clear	$48.00@50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	44.00@47.00
Third clear, 1 inch	36.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	40.00@42.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d, rough	34.00@36.00
Clear siding, 1st and second	20.00@21.00
First common siding	17.00@18.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	30.00@32.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	24.00@26.00
Box boards, A and B	33.00@38.00
A stock boards	34.00@38.00
B stock boards	27.00@28.00
C stock boards	13.00@16.00
Fencing (16 ft)	12.00@13.00
Common lumber, 16 ft and under	10.50@11.50
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 ft	12.00@18.00
Lath	2.00@2.25
A shingles	3.00@3.25
Shingles on track (A)	2.50@2.75

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, May 3—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 2, 21s; No. 1, 23s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 2 do, 9s; No. 1, 9s 4d; spring, No. 2, 8s 2d; No. 1, 8s 9d; white, No. 2, 9s 1d; No. 1, 9s 3d; club, No. 2 do, 9s 3d; No. 1, 9s 8d. Corn—34s 9d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 78s 6d. Lard, 68s.

LIVERPOOL, May 3—2 p. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and easy.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 67s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 3—5 p. m.—Unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 3—Latest.—FLOUR—Extra State and Western, 22s.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 to No. 1 spring, new, 8s 5d@[illegible]. Corn—American mixed, new, 34s 9d.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Winter Western, new, 78s; do Eastern, new, 82s 6d. Beef—American, new, 78s 6d. Lard—American, 68s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, new, 40s 6d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 73s.

TALLOW—41s 6d.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 9¾d; spirits, 8s.

RESIN—Common, 5½s; pale do, 18s.

LONDON, May 3.—THE BANK OF ENGLAND—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £1,000.

MONEY—Rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities, 3 per cent.

CONSOLS—Money, 94@94⅛; account, 94⅛@94¼.

UNITED STATES BONDS—'65s, 105½; '67s, 109¼; 10-40s, 104; new 5s, 102¼.

AMERICAN RAILROAD SECURITIES—New York Central, 91; Erie, 26⅞@27; preferred, 38.

TALLOW—41s 9d.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 10d; spirits, do, 9d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—25½@25¾s.

PARIS, May 3.—RENTES—64f 27½c.

FRANKFORT, May 3.—UNITED STATES BONDS—'62s, 99⅜.

ANTWERP, May 3.—PETROLEUM—27¾f.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Business continues depressed with commission houses, and the jobbing trade is checked by the cold weather. Cotton goods are quiet, but steady at unchanged prices in first hands, but jobbing rates are irregular and lower on bleached shirtings, etc. Prints are less active, and are jobbing at low figures. Cheviots are in fair request. Heavy fancy cassimeres and satinets are rather more active.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 3.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market quiet and firm; sales of 34,000 bu at $1.16@1.18 for No. 3 spring; $1.19@1.21 for No. 2 Chicago; $1.19@1.21 for No. 2 Northwest; $1.23½@1.24 for No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat; $1.27@1.33 for No. 1 spring; $1.25 for choice No. 1 Minnesota; $1.15@1.28 for no graded Iowa and Minnesota spring; $1.30@1.40 for winter red Western; $1.41@1.42 for amber do; and $1.40@1.45 for white Western. Rye decidedly firmer, at $1.08 for State; sales of 17,000 bu Canada in bond at $1.00. Barley scarce and firm; sales of 7,500 bu Canada West at $1.53½. Corn dull and a shade easier; sales of 53,000 bu at 91½@92c for Western mixed, and 92c for high mixed yellow Western. Oats advancing, with sales of 46,000 bu at 74½@75½c for mixed Western; 75½@78½c for white Western; and 78@78½c for white State.

PROVISIONS—Middles quiet; 12¾@12⅞c for long clear. Lard heavy; sales of 100 tcs at 15⅝c for prime steam.

WHISKY—Market quiet; $1.15 per gallon; sales of 50 brls alcohol at $1.12½ per proof gallon.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Market firm, with moderate inquiry; Rio at 16¼@19c in gold, and Maracaibo at 20@22c in gold. Teas—Market steady, with moderate demand for full lots.

TALLOW—Rules quiet and unchanged, at 9@9⅛c.

SUGAR—Market firm, with fair demand; fair to good refining is quoted at 8¼@8⅜c; prime at 8⅝c, and Nos. 10 and 12 Havana at 8⅞@9⅛c.

FREIGHTS—Market very quiet, but rates are not particularly changed. To Liverpool, by steam, for grain, 6@6½d nominally. To London, by steam, 8,000 bu peas at 9d, with 2,800 qrs grain at 4s 9d.

RECEIPTS TO-DAY—Whisky, 341 brls; flour, 10,467 do; lard, 455 do; wheat, 43,300 bu; corn, 137,000 do; oats, 63,600 do.

(To the Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, May 3.—FLOUR—Receipts, 10,000 brls; better; fair demand; superfine Western and State, $4.85@5.00; common to good extra, $5.10@5.40; good to choice, $5.45@5.75; white wheat Western extra, $5.80@6.50; extra Ohio, $5.20@7.25; St. Louis, $5.35@8.50. Rye flour steady at $4.35@5.40.

CORN-MEAL—More active; Western, $4.00@4.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts 42,000 bu; lower; limited demand; No. 1 spring, $1.26@1.28; No. 3 do, $1.16@1.18; No. 2 Chicago, $1.18@1.21; No. 2 Northwestern, $1.19@1.21; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.23@1.24; choice No. 1 Minnesota, $1.33; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring, $1.15@1.28; winter red Western, $1.30@1.40; amber Western, $1.41@1.42; white do, $1.40@1.45. Rye firm; prime Canada, in bond, $1.00; State, $1.08. Barley scarce and firm; Canada West, $1.53½. Malt quiet and firm. Corn—Receipts, 123,000 bu; dull; mixed Western, 91@92c; yellow do, 91½@92c. Oats—Receipts, 64,000 bu; firmer and active; mixed Western, 74½@77c; white do, 75½@78½c.

HAY—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and steady; Rio, 16¼@19½c in gold. Sugar quiet and firm; refining, fair to good, 8¼@8⅜c; prime, 8⅝c; refined, firm and active; 10@10½c. Molasses firm; Porto Rico, 45c. Rice steady; fair demand.

PETROLEUM—Dull and steady; refined, 13¼@13½c; crude, 6⅛@6¼c.

STRAINED RESIN—Dull; $2.05@2.10.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Dull; 35@35½c.

EGGS—Heavy; Western, 16@16½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork unsettled; $22.00@22.25. Cut meats dull; dry-salted shoulders, 8½c; pickled hams, 12½c; short clear, 13c. Lard lower; prime steam, $15.75c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

CHEESE—Firm; 8@16½c.

WHISKY—Firmer; $1.16.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.—FLOUR—In good demand; firmer; low grades scarce; no round lots on hand suitable for export; fine, $5.00; superfine, $5.25@5.50; XX, $5.75@6.00; XXX $6.12½@6.75; family, $7.00@7.25.

CORN—In good supply and moderate demand; mixed, 86c; yellow and white, 86@87c.

OATS—Dull at 74@75c.

BRAN—Firmer at $1.10@1.15.

HAY—Dull; prime, $24.00; choice, $26.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork—No demand; held at $22.00@23.25. Dry salt meats—None in first hands; nominally 9@12¼@12½c. Bacon dull; 9½@13¼@13½c. Hams active at 14½c. Lard dull; tierce, 15½@16c; keg, 16@16½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; low common to good common, 7¼@7¾c; low fair to fully fair, 8½c; prime, 9c. Molasses firm; inferior fermenting, 30@45c; reboiled, 50@60c. Coffee dull; fair to prime, 18½@19½c.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal; $1.14@1.15.

CORN-MEAL—Dull; $3.70.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—FLOUR—Quiet; Western superfine, $4.50@4.75; do extra, $5.00@5.12½; do family, $5.75@6.3⅜.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 amber Western, $1.40; No. 2 do, $1.37; mixed do, $1.36; No. 1 red do, $1.37; No. 2 do, 1.35; No. 2 red Western spring, $1.17@1.19. Corn quiet but firm; Western mixed, 89½@90c. Oats dull; white Western, 70@71c; mixed do, 68c. Rye quiet at $1.15@1.17.

HAY—Dull; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $17.50@21.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but firm. Pork firm at $22.50. Bulk meats nominal; shoulders, 9c; clear rib sides, 13½c, loose, car load. Bacon firm; shoulders, 9⅞c; clear rib sides, 13c; hams, 14⅛@15c. Lard firm and steady; refined, 13@15½c.

COFFEE—Strong; Rio, 16½@19c.

BUTTER—Steady; new Western packed, 20@26c; do Western rolls, 17@22c.

PETROLEUM—Nominally 6¼@6¾c.

WHISKY—Nominally $1.15@1.16.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—FLOUR—In good demand and higher; Wisconsin and Minnesota family, $5.25@6.00; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do, $5.37½@6.37½; high grades, $6.50@7.25.

GRAIN—Wheat wanted; red, $1.40; amber, $1.42@1.43; white, $1.48@1.50. Rye, $1.05@1.08. Corn—Yellow and Western mixed, 90@91c. Oats in fair demand; white, 76@77c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Pork, $22.50@23.00. Beef hams, 18@23½c; smoked do, 13@14½c. Lard, 15@16c.

WHISKY—Held at $1.18 for Western.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 13½@13⅞c; crude, 9¼c.

SEEDS—Clover, Western, $11.00@12.00. Flax, $1.80@1.85. Timothy, $2.62½.

BUTTER—Steady; New York and Bradford County extras, 28@30c; do firsts, 23@24c; Western extra, 23@24c; do firsts, 17@19c.

CHEESE—Firm; Western fine, 16¼@16½c.

EGGS—Quiet but steady; Western fresh, 16@16½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—FLOUR—Steady and in moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat fair and firm; red, $1.35@1.37. Corn fair and firm at 75@78c. Oats fair and firm at 67@68c. Rye steady with moderate demand at $1.20@1.22. Barley quiet and unchanged.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Fair and advanced to 15c.

BUTTER—Fair and lower; choice, 27@28c.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand light, but holders firm; $22.12½ bid. Lard steady; moderate demand; steam, 15c; kettle, 15½@16c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, 8¼c; clear rib, 11¾@12c spot; 12¼c buyer May; clear, 12½c. Bacon fair and firm at 9½@12⅞@13½c.

WHISKY—Fair and firm at $1.13.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 3.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.10; No. 2, $1.05¾; June, $1.07½; July, $1.09¾. Oats firmer; rather scarce; No. 2 in store, 62c. Corn firmer and higher; No. 2 mixed in store, 75c. Rye entirely nominal; No. 1, $1.17@1.10. Barley nominally steady; No. 2, $1.30@1.35; No. 3, $1.13@1.18.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but firm. Mess pork, $21.90 cash and May. Sweet-pickled hams, 11@11½c; dry salted shoulders, 8½c; middles, 11½@12½c, all loose. Lard, prime steam, 15½c; kettle, 16c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; oats, 100 bu; wheat, 62,000 bu; corn, 800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; oats, 700 bu; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 500 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; tending up; No. 2 red winter, $1.45 asked; $1.43 bid; sales at $1.44@1.45½ May; $1.48 June; $1.49½ July; No. 2 Chicago, $1.10 June; soft do, $1.09½@1.11 cash. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 75@75½c. Oats steady; moderate demand; No. 2, 68½@68⅞c. Barley and rye firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firmer at $1.14@1.15.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $21.25. Bulk meats active and advanced. Salt meats firmer; round, 12½c, but no buyers at these prices. Bacon steady; shoulders, 12½c last half May; jobbing and order lots, 9¼@9⅝c; 12½@12½c; 13@13½c. Lard lower; 15⅛c asked; 15½c bid; summer sold at 15c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 3.—FLOUR—Fair and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat fair and advanced; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.35; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.31; extra do, $1.36; amber Michigan, cash and May, $1.29; June, $1.32; July, $1.33; No. 1 red, $1.31; No. 2 do, $1.31½. Corn fair and firm; high mixed, cash and May, 78½c; June, 78½@79½c; low mixed, 78c; no grade, 77½c. Oats fair and firm; No. 1, 66½c; No. 2, June, 67c; white, 67c; Michigan, 66c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 56,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 3.—FLOUR—Firm; good demand; superfine Western, $4.50@4.75; common extras, $5.25@5.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota do, $5.75@6.25; white wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6.00@6.25; Illinois, $6.25@7.25; St. Louis, $6.25@8.00; fancy Minnesota, $7.00@8.50.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 91½@95½c. Oats in fair demand; mixed and white, 74@76c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 3.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 red, $1.32; No. 2, $1.27. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats firm; No. 1 State, 68c; No. 2, 63c; white, 60c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; standard white, car lots, 11½c; Ohio State test, 12½c; small lots, 1@2c higher.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 10,100 bu; corn, 350 bu; oats, 5,650 bu.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, May 3.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; Pennsylvania and Ohio red, $1.28@1.30; amber and white, $1.32@1.35. Corn firm; shelled, 85@86c free in elevator; ear, 85@87c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, $1.58¾ at Parker's; refined, 13½c, Philadelphia delivery.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 3.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; sales 2,100 bu hard Minnesota, $1.26; No. 2 Chicago do, $1.1?. Corn dull; no sales. Oats—Sales State at 70c on track.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO, MAY 3.

ARRIVED—Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; prop G. J. Truesdell, Manitowoc, sundries; prop Messenger, St. Joe, sundries; schr M. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, wood; prop Gen. Belknap, Michigan City, light.

CLEARED—Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, 15 brls oil, 61 green hides, and sundries; schr J. H. Rutter, Buffalo, 60,728 bu corn; prop V. H. Ketchum, Buffalo, 63,014 bu corn; bark C. J. Wells, Buffalo, 35,600 bu corn; schr Sam Flint, Buffalo, 32,654 bu corn; schr H. C. Albrecht, Ford River, 25 brls pork, 23 brls flour, and sundries; schr C. B. Windiate, Port Colborne, 21,000 bu wheat; schr Alleghany, Erie, 39,000 bu wheat; schr Belle Brown, Morton's Island, 350 brls salt, 10 brls pork, 1 ton feed, and sundries; schr Bertha Barnes, Menominee, 5 brls pork, 1 brl beef, 2 tcs hams, and sundries; barge Marinette, Menominee, 10 brls pork, 2 tcs lard, and sundries.

NIGHT CLEARANCES—Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, 5 brls pork, and sundries; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, 700 G. S. hides; prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, 15 brls oil, and sundries; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, 6 brls whisky, 92 pkgs sundries.

Fifty-three vessels cleared light.

ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., May 3.—ARRIVED—Neptune, Ottawa, 10,036 bu oats; prop China, Peoria, 2,500 bu corn.

CLEARED—Chicago Belle, LaSalle, 87,599 ft lumber; Belle France, Lockport, 4,656 ft lumber; W. T. Rockwood, Peoria, 97,244 ft lumber; Montana, LaSalle, 86,562 ft lumber.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.

Freights were quiet early, but towards the close of 'Change, and in the afternoon, vessel-room was engaged for 176,000 bu corn. Agents declined to disclose the rates, but 3½c was freely bid for large vessels, and a medium-sized schooner was taken at 3¼c. The charters were: Barges Kershaw, A. B. Moore, and schr J. D. Sawyer, corn on private terms; schr Mocking-Bird, corn at 3¾c.

DETROIT.

A little more life is manifest in this market, and should it prove true that the Straits are open a marked improvement in the movement of our lake marine will immediately follow. The only charters reported to-day are the schr Tom Martin, coal, Sandusky to Goderich, 50c, American currency, free in and out; schr Marco Polo, cedar posts, Alpena to Windsor, at 4c each; both reported by C. K. Dixon & Co.

MILWAUKEE.

Grain freights dull and rates nominal at 4½@5c for wheat to Buffalo.

THE CANADIAN CANAL SYSTEM.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 3.—Important modifications of the canal works now in progress have been resolved upon by the Government. With reference to completion of the works on the Welland Canal, it is stated that a depth in all the locks of 12 feet will be adhered to, and that the harbors at Port Colborne and Port Dalhousie will be deepened to 16 feet, and guard-locks at each end of the canal will also be deepened to 14 feet; also a new aqueduct will be built for Welland River, preparations for a 14-feet system throughout having been made at both ends, and the aqueduct necessary to the change, to be made at a future time can be accomplished at small expense and without inconvenience to navigation. Preparations are being made to let out the main works on the Lachine Canal, and provision will be made for ultimately obtaining 14 feet of water by having guard-locks and other works made to admit that depth. The canals between Prescott and Long Sault are to be enlarged; also the Cornwall and Beauharnois Canals. These portions of the St. Lawrence works will occupy the attention of the Government after the Welland and Lachine Canal have been attended to. Greater difficulty will be encountered in deepening the bed of the St. Lawrence River than in deepening the canals and enlarging the locks, as for many miles the river will have to be excavated to obtain the required depth, especially in Lake St. Louis, between Lachine and Beauharnois, and between the latter and Prescott.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.

There were about twenty-five cargoes of lumber at the docks last evening....Owing to the rain-storm yesterday, business on the river was very dull....The schrs Gamecock and Hamlet have been taken in charge by the Chicago Dry-Dock Company, to receive a general overhauling....The excursion-boat Ben Drake, of Capt. Cox's White Star Line, is lying in the river near Clark street bridge. With her new coat of paint, she really presents a splendid appearance. She will make her first trip to Calumet Sunday, weather permitting....The steambarge Superior, of the Western Transportation Company's Line, with the barge Sandusky in tow, left this port last evening for Buffalo....The tugs Crawford and G. W. Wood did not succeed in pulling the schr Scotia out of the mud at the mouth of the river, where she has been aground for some time, and consequently she did not leave for Buffalo Sunday evening. Another effort was made yesterday afternoon, but at a late hour last evening she was still aground....Several vessels, laden with grain for Buffalo, took out their clearance papers yesterday, but it is doubtful whether they can get off, as most of them are aground. The water in the river is nearly a foot lower than usual, and this, together with about a foot of mud deposited on the bottom of the river during the winter, will not permit vessels drawing over 14 feet of water to leave this harbor at present. There were but 14 feet 2 inches of water on the bar last evening. It is about time that the authorities commenced dredging the river, thus preventing great loss to the vessel-owners....The schr Arab, which left this port for Milwaukee a day or two ago, has arrived at the latter port, where she will remain until business revives....The steamship Forest City will tow the barge Harvey Brown in the grain trade between Buffalo and Chicago this season....A special to the Milwaukee *Sentinel* states that Saturday morning the schr E. G. Grey, of this city, while leaving Casco Pier, Kewaunee, struck a rock, sprung a leak, and was run ashore. She sank in 10 feet of water. Being an old craft, she will be stripped and abandoned....The prop G. J. Truesdell, of Goodrich's Line, left for Green Bay and intermediate ports last evening....The stmr Chicago, which was slightly disabled during the storm Saturday, has been repaired, and left this port yesterday morning....The Executive Committee of the International Board of Lake Underwriters, which has been investigating Mr. Fish, of the Inland Insurance Company, left this city yesterday, leaving everybody in the dark as to the results arrived at. The main trouble in this case arises from the fact that Mr. Fish refuses to appear before the Committee and defend himself. He thinks the charges are such that a defense is not necessary.

MILWAUKEE.

The wrecking-tug Leviathan, that went to the assistance of the schr James Platt, wrecked last fall on North Manitou Island, returned to this port Saturday night with the wrecked vessel in tow, having been engaged on the undertaking just nine days. The vessel does not make water fast enough to keep one steam-pump employed, though otherwise she may be said to be a hard-looking wreck. The Leviathan is to receive $4,000 for getting her off and delivering her at this port. The handsome eagle ornament which surmounted the pilot-house of the wrecking-tug Leviathan was destroyed, and the roof of the house damaged by fire....The *Evening Wisconsin* states that the bark Constitution, which was sold a few days ago to Buffalo parties for the sum of $12,000, was sold two years ago for $24,000.

LAKE ST. CLAIR.

DETROIT.

The *Tribune* states that United States Lake Survey parties have been making preparations for their annual summer campaign in continuance of the surveys which are now in progress. The work is being done under the direction of Gen. C. B. Comstock, the Superintendent of Lake Survey, and this year will consist mainly of the continuation of the survey of Lake Ontario, beginning where the work was left off last year, and it is hoped the whole survey of Lake Ontario will be completed this summer. In addition to this the longitude of various points in Michigan will be determined. The work will be carried on by Lieuts. Lockwood and Bailey, and will occupy probably the whole of the season. For conducting the Lake Ontario survey, the party will be accompanied by two steamers, the Ada and the Surveyor, which will be under the command of Capt. H. M. Adams and another officer. The Surveyor is now in Lake Ontario, and the Ada is at Detroit, and will take as many of the surveying party who go from this point as she can accommodate, leaving some of them at various points on the shore where it is necessary....Mr. Hewitt, manager of Strong's line of tugs, viz.: The Champion, the Sweepstakes, the Satellite, the I. N. Masters, and Stranger, pays the following salaries to his employes this season: Captains of tugs, first class, $1,200 for the season; Captains of tugs, second-class, $1,0[illegible] per

month while running. The salaries of the mates will be rated according to ability. First engineers, first-class tugs, $100 per month, while running; second engineers, first-class tugs, $80 per month, while running; first engineers second-class tugs, $90 per month, while running; second engineers, second-class tugs, $45 per month, while running; firemen, $1 per day; and deck hands, $15 per month.

LAKE ERIE.

BUFFALO.

The river was full of lake ice Friday, driven in by the storm of Thursday. There is little prospect of vessels getting through it for several days at least.... The Buffalo *Express* states that, during the wind-storm of Thursday night, the water came up even with the dock at the foot of Main street, 4 or 5 feet above the usual level. The props Nebraska and Scotia broke loose, and the former surged across the river, knocking away two or three supports to the tower of the Wells Elevator in its course, and receiving damage to her stern amounting to $200 or $300. As the water receded one end of the boat settled upon the dock or piles, requiring several hours' work the next morning with jack-screws and the tug Bryant to pull her off. The canal was flooded, and overflowed in many places. Quite a number of canal-boats and small tugs broke loose. A few sunk, and others floated down the current.... The owner of the barge Ryan, on the beach at Point Abino, returned from there Saturday, and reports the barge gone to pieces. He also states that the barges McGivers and Orton, which were resting on blocks preparatory to launching, have been carried further up on the beach by the storm of Thursday night.... Temporary supports have been placed under the extension of the Wells Elevator in place of those broken by the prop Nebraska, which was driven from her mooring and jammed against the elevator Thursday night.... The Board of Trade has appointed a committee of seven to consider and report upon two letters received from the New York Produce Exchange, in relation to making a new canal bill of lading for the coming season, which should be satisfactory to all classes interested in transportation.

THE ST. LAWRENCE.

MONTREAL, May 3.—The river is clear of ice to Quebec. Ocean vessels are expected up on Wednesday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lake Champlain is at last open, and boats commenced making regular trips on Friday.... The schr Sophia Smith, that stranded last fall 12 miles below Amherstburg, has been gotten off.... A special to the Detroit *Tribune* says the Ontonagon River is free from ice. It commenced breaking up on the morning of April 30. The ice in the lake is moving, but it is very heavy.... C. C. Barker & Son will finish their contract on the Sault Ste. Marie Canal in about two weeks. Boyle & Roach are ready to complete the bottom of the new lock-pit as soon as the weather will permit.... The Rochester *Union* of Friday says: "There is every reason to believe that the gale of last night resulted in the loss of life and shipping on Lake Ontario. Reports reached us early this morning that the tug J. B. Manning and one or two barges had been wrecked, and Capt. M. D. Estes and others lost. The tug Manning left Charlotte about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Bear Creek, on Lake Ontario, about 20 miles east of Charlotte, with the barge Baker in tow. It was intended to bring the barge Brackett back, laden with iron ore. When about 9 miles out the sea became so heavy that it was decided the Baker should make sail and return to Charlotte, while the tug would go to Bear Creek and bring up the Brackett. The Baker was met by the steam barge Ellsworth and brought into port. The Manning took the Brackett in tow for Charlotte, and when near Irondequoit Bay she commenced drifting and to drag the tug out into the lake. Capt. Manning, seeing that it was impossible to reach port with the barge, cut the line and left her. Nothing has been heard of the barge since. There were on board Capt. M. D. Estes, William Andrews, William Gorham, and a passenger. The tug has gone in search of her this morning.".... The Erie, Champlain, and Seneca Canals will be open for navigation May 18.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

The Stolen Ballot-Box—Dieting Prisoners—The New Atlas.

The Board of County Commissioners met in regular weekly session yesterday afternoon.

On motion of Commissioner Clough, Mr. Jones was called to the chair, Mr. Burdick being unavoidably absent.

The Town of Riverside sent in a petition requesting that the license-money collected in that place be refunded for the use of the town. Referred to the Committee on Town and Town Accounts.

COOK COUNTY ATLAS.

A report was submitted by the Committee on the Equalization of Taxes relative to the work of compiling atlases for Cook County. The matter was progressing well. Five accomplished draftsmen were employed on trial, but no compensation had as yet been fixed. The actual surveys had been made by Alexander Wolcott, County Surveyor, at the salary when actually engaged of $10 per day. This was inclusive of all assistance by him required.

Some discussion arose upon the report, in which a good deal of useless talk was expended, especially by Commissioner Johnson, who appeared to be seized with a tremendous agony of speechifying. The portion of the report referring to the atlas was recommitted.

The portion of the report bearing upon routine matters, such as rebate of taxes, was adopted.

An appropriation of $1,000 for the construction of a bridge over the canal at the intersection of Crawford and Egan avenues was recommended by the Committee on Roads and Bridges, and was concurred in.

THE STOLEN BALLOT-BOX.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts reported on the subject of the investigation relative to the stealing of ballot-boxes from the County Building on the night of April 22, in which Jailer Doyle and ex-Jailer McHale were implicated. As the report, in substance, has been already published in THE TRIBUNE, it can be conveniently omitted. The Committee suggested that the attention of the State's Attorney be directed to the affair.

On motion, the report was placed on file, and the attention of State's-Attorney Reed was called to the outrage.

Mr. McCaffrey inquired who had charge of the ballot-boxes.

Gen. Lieb (County Clerk)—I have.

Mr. McCaffrey—Well, I have it from good authority that the people of the Sixteenth Ward have a box belonging to the county. The people up there amuse themselves still by voting the spring election over again. Moreover, I have been told that the County Clerk and an assistant brought another ballot-box into the Sixteenth Ward the morning of the election.

Gen. Lieb—Whoever told you that, Commissioner, stated a lie.

Mr. McCaffrey—I have been told it on good authority in the presence of other members of the Board.

This ended the discussion.

The offer of Joseph Hogan, agreeing to keep everything in the way of plumbing, gas-fitting, etc., in the Jail and Criminal Court for $80 per month, was recommended to be adopted by the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts. Concurred in.

FEEDING PRISONERS.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts reported that the Sheriff had failed to meet with them in conference relative to the reduction of the dieting of prisoners in the County Jail from 35 to 25 cents per day. The Sheriff had, however, addressed to them a letter, in which he stated that it would be impossible for him to diet the prisoners for less than 35 cents per day, owing to the high price of food, and the probability that food would be still dearer during the remainder of his term of office.

After a singularly tedious discussion, in which all the old arguments were rehearsed at a nauseating rate by several eloquent gentlemen, the communication was temporarily laid upon the table by the following vote:

Yeas—Clough, Crawford, Herting, Holden, Jones, Lonergan, Russell, Schmidt—8.

Nays—Busse, Carroll, Conly, Johnson, McCaffrey—5.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION.

Commissioner Herting offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Charities be instructed to ascertain how much money has been received from the Warden of the Poor-House and Insane Asylum during the last fifteen months, and from what sources, and report the result of their investigation to the Board at the next regular meeting.

The following was also presented by Commissioner Herting:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Service be, and they are hereby, instructed to invite proposals from livery men to do the conveying required by the various committees of this Board.

Another absurd discussion, in which Johnson again distinguished himself, ensued, and the resolution was adopted.

GRAND JURORS.

Commissioner Crawford offered a resolution that the Committee on Judiciary report the names of at least twenty-three good citizens to serve as Grand Jurors during the June term of the Criminal Court, as required by law. It was adopted, and the Board adjourned for one week.

SILK STATISTICS.

NEW YORK, May 3.—According to the report of the Secretary of the Silk Association of America, the total value of imports of manufactures of silk received at this port for April was $1,764,-991, which represents the foreign cost in gold, exclusive of freight and duties. The total amount of raw silk received here from April 3 to April 30 was 406 bales and cases, and the total from July 1, 1874, 7,427 cases and bales. Eleven bales of pierced cocoons were received during April, or a total of 1,476 bales since July 1. Ninety-two per cent of the entire foreign silk imports of the United States are received at New York.

THE COURTS.

Judge McRoberts on the Danville & Vincennes Case.

More Victims of Bankruptcy—Applications for Divorces.

Judgments and New Suits.

CHICAGO.

THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES.

The place where Stephen Osgood must contest his claims against the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company has at last been determined in favor of the Federal Court by the decision of Judge McRoberts, who wisely announced yesterday morning his concurrence with the previous opinion of Judge Drummond on the same point. Under the late act of Congress the case of Osgood against the Company was transferred from the Will County Circuit Court to the United States Circuit Court by filing a petition and bond in vacation. A motion was soon after made to dismiss the case for several reasons, principally on the ground of irregularity, but was overruled by Judge Drummond, who held that the case had been properly brought before him. Subsequently a motion was made before Judge McRoberts on petition filed, asking him to refuse to allow the petition under which the case had long before been transferred. At the same time Elwell, one of the defendants, also filed his petition in term time, together with a bond, and asked to have the case transferred on his motion.

Judge McRoberts gave his decision yesterday, holding that the first transfer, though by petition filed in vacation, was properly made, and, therefore, superseded the later motion for the same purpose. The question was as to whether the consent of the State Court was necessary to removal, and whether any jurisdiction was left in the State Courts. It was evident that the last act was not a repeal of the former laws on the subject. The clause giving either party the right of removal where one was not a resident of the State could not be relied on in the present case, for "either party" would include all the persons embraced in either side of the case, and when only a part of the plaintiff's or defendants petitioned for removal they could not come in under that clause. Another section of the act, however, allowed a transfer when the case was between citizens of different States. This was applicable to the present suit, as the plaintiff was a resident of Massachusetts, and the defendants of several other States.

The Judge felt that the act was a serious blow at the powers of the State Court, but as the law seemed to be clear he could not do otherwise than obey it. Inasmuch, however, as the case had already been transferred, his decision would not alter its status, but as a petition had been filed before him he would enter the order granting the removal as a mere matter of form, and also approve the bond.

TWO BITES OF A CHERRY.

In March last John J. and George H. Watson started out on the long road to fortune by opening a hardware store at No. 302 West Madison street, under the firm name of Watson Brothers, John put in $300, but George's share is not known. In six weeks, by close attention to business, and a careful accumulation of debts, the firm accounts stood as follows: Assets, $11,888.-47; liabilities, $11,918.06. Just here a slight obstruction was thrown in the way of the further prosecution of their business by a judgment rendered against George Watson for $4,886, which was soon followed by another for $1,-020.55, and an unfeeling Sheriff levied on the property of the firm, and still holds it. Inasmuch as neither complainant nor the firm owe these amounts, and further, as the assets of Watson Brothers will not pay their debts, John asks that the firm creditors shall have the first bite at this very small cherry, and then, if there is anything left, the personal creditors of George Watson may take the remainder. John's fervent prayer for an injunction against the Sheriff and the judgment creditors, the Home National Bank and John Baldwin, Jr., was not granted.

WANTS A HABEAS CORPUS.

Felix K. Misch, who is now in durance vile, says that he was arrested on an order from the Governor, based on a requisition from Pennsylvania, where he is wanted on a charge of "false pretenses." Misch thinks the requisition and affidavit are somewhat weak, denies any knowledge of the charge, and asks for a writ of habeas corpus.

DIVORCES.

The litigation of yesterday seemed to run principally to divorces, and quite a number intimated that their matches were not made in heaven. The first who asked the aid of a court of equity was Dora Vogt, who in an evil hour united her destiny with that of Herman Vogt. Strict propriety, exact economy, and an unfailing diligence, Mrs. Vogt says, have characterized her married life, but these qualities, usually considered to be recommendations in a wife, have apparently been lost on the obtuse perceptions of the defendant. His cruelty continued since their marriage day, and seems to be growing with his years, and now, having passed the bounds of endurance, the complainant prays she may be relieved from the companionship of such a husband.

Henrietta Kirch, who in 1868 bestowed her widowed affections and a child on Simon Kirch, now repents her choice on account of her husband's long-continued cruelty, and now petitions for a separation.

Julia Landsberg tells a horrible story of the cruelty of her husband, Jacob Landsberg, and heartlessness which will not bear repeating, and prays for a divorce.

ITEMS.

In the Kibbe ejectment suits, an order was made yesterday to take the deposition of James Reed de bene esse, as he is going out of the district. The deposition will take place Monday, May 10, at 10 a. m., before Commissioner Hoyne.

Judge Drummond was in town yesterday, but returned again to Milwaukee. He will return the latter part of the week.

It is understood that Judge C. E. Dyer, the United States District Judge at Milwaukee, is giving great satisfaction to the Bar throughout his district.

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Assignee of the Home Insurance filed his monthly report yesterday, which is as follows:

On hand April 1	$29,413.28
Receipts	6,750.00
	$36,163.28
Expenses	678.40
	$35,484.88

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

William M. Mayo, a jeweler of this city, filed his voluntary petition yesterday to be declared a bankrupt. His liabilities, which are mostly to creditors holding securities, amount to $51,-274.87. He has land worth $42,000, but incumbered by trust-deeds, a stock of goods valued at $35,361, fixtures worth $3,865, and $2,200 of accounts, besides $34,200 of insurance on his goods. Anson Sperry was appointed Provisional Assignee, with power to take possession and sell the goods in the usual course of business, for cash only.

Frank H. Fallansbee, a Board of Trade man, filed a voluntary petition showing a schedule of liabilities amounting to $40,064.62, and only $895 of assets to pay them. The matter was referred to the Register.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Francis Abel commenced a suit by capias, against Robert B. Bell, laying his damages at $10,000.

Daniel Hannan commenced a suit in trespass against Duncan McRae, laying damages at $50,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

John T. Risher and W. W. Risher began a suit in attachment against William Leavitt to recover $1,100.

THE COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Ellen Byrne, order for alias attachment against John F. Ryan, returnable to-day at 10 o'clock a. m., for non-compliance with order of Dec. 4, 1874, requiring him as administrator to file inventory and appraisement within ten days, and publish at once for claims.

The will of Martin Brunton was proven, and letters testamentary issued to John M. Brunton, under an individual bond of $7,874.

In the matter of special assessment rolls of the Village of Jefferson, order of confirmation of rolls Nos. 10 to 15 inclusive, no objections having been filed; also order appointing C. A. Pride, F. D. Wulff, and Thomas Freestone, commissioners to assess cost of improvement in special assessment No. 16.

The will of James C. Heffern was proven, and letters testamentary issued to Mary Heffern, under an approved bond of $16,000.

In the matter of the estate of Roger J. Brass, order to administratrix to pay claim of John H. Roberts within fifteen days, and citation continued till the 18th inst.

Sarah Carlin was appointed guardian of Mary A. Carlin et al., minors, under an approved bond of $24,000.

In the matter of the estate of Mary A. Crotty et al., minors, order authorizing guardian to pay over to Mary A. Crotty amount due her according to his last account, it appearing that she has received nothing on her account since that time, and order of discharge of guardian as to her, on producing her receipt, she having become of age.

The will of George A. Fischmann was proven, and letters testamentary issued to Margaret M. Behnecke—late Fischmann—under an approved bond of $60,000. Suggestion of marriage of executrix; renunciation of F. W. Forch, one of the executors named in the will, filed.

In the matter of the estate of Charles Weinberg; proof of heirship.

On petition of County Agent, order, warrant, and venire were issued to try the question of the insanity of Deborah Welch, Carrie Z. Swanson, Mary Hannon, and Hubbard W. Smith returnable the 6th inst. at 10 o'clock a. m.

The claims against the estate of the late Martin O. Walker will be called on the 18th inst. at 10 o'clock a. m., and not on the 12th inst., as heretofore announced.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The May term of this Court convened yesterday morning with Judge Booth on the Bench.

William H. Post, indicted for larceny, and who had during the last term of the Court pleaded guilty, was, on motion of his counsel, allowed to withdraw the former plea, he having entered it under a misapprehension—and pleaded not guilty. His trial was set for Friday.

This business being disposed of, the following Grand Jurors were impaneled to serve during the present term: Harvey Merrill, foreman; John Alston, Thomas B. Corcoran, N. E. Sheldon, G. W. Houghteling, Thomas Melvin, W. Spaulding, N. Kuhnen, Herbert Goodridge, W. A. Reed, H. O'Buare, A. D. Gifford, N. G. Myers, M. Schmitz, William Fennimore, Ferdinand Geiseler, E. A. Chambers, George A. Ross, Sanford Rankin, Thomas Broderick, James H. Farrell, Archibald McAlister, and D. T. Gleason. Judge Booth briefly charged the jurors, and informed them that he was not aware of any important business to come before them, whereby special instructions on the part of the Court were necessary. The oath they had just taken indicated their duties, and at any time they desired the advice of the Court he would cheerfully give it to them.

The Petit Jury was then impaneled to serve during the first two weeks of the term, and they were dismissed until this morning.

The case of Rudolphus K. Turner, the alleged deed-forger, set for trial yesterday morning, was continued until next Monday, on the application of Mr. Swett, who stated that his client was out of town in quest of evidence for his defense.

By request of the State's Attorney, an indictment against Julius Brown for the larceny of a ring was dismissed. This request was made owing to knowledge in the possession of Mr. Reed clearly proving the innocence of the indicted party.

Edward O'Donnell, a prisoner in the County Jail, presented a certificate showing the death of his brother, and requesting permission of the Court to attend the funeral. The Sheriff was directed to furnish him a guard for that purpose. The Court then adjourned.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GARY—126, 138, 141, 148, 159, 160, 167, 168, 169, 173 to 184, 186 to 193.

JUDGE JAMESON—9½ to 19, 21 to 28, 30.

JUDGE MOORE—34, 35, 36.

JUDGE ROGERS—69 to 85, and term No. 566.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Benjamin Newman vs. Frederick O. Kimball, $1,060.65.—Caroline Newman vs. Same, $3,203.33.—W. J. Haller vs. R. P. Blanchard, $2,227.41.

JUDGE GARY—George C. Campbell vs. John M. Stephens, $2,174.78.—W. F. Storey vs. J. Lewis Lee and T. D. Suyder, $169.97.—J. F. Tisdale et al. vs. J. G. Williamson, $156.95.

ELSEWHERE.

A NOVEL LEGAL QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Ia., May 3.—An interesting case, involving a question of insurance, has just been decided by Judge Rothrock at a special term of the District Court for this county. A. B. Burr was the purchaser of a large business block in this city, and, to shield it from his creditors, he had the title made to his wife. He effected an insurance on it of several thousand dollars, and had the policies of insurance also issued in his wife's name. Subsequently the building was destroyed by fire, and one of Burr's creditors attached the money in the hands of the insurance companies by a suit against Burr's wife, setting up a fraudulent conveyance of the said property to the wife. Fraud was proven by one or more witnesses. The Judge dismisses the creditors' bill as against the wife,—though Burr's money bought the property, and he procured the insurance. The Judge holds that, the fact of the title and insurance policies both being in the wife's name, the creditors cannot reach the insurance money in the hands of the companies. He holds that insurance is a personal benefit to the person named in the policy, whether such person be the owner of the insured property or not. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court on appeal.

A $500,000 TAX SUIT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day decided the case of the State of Maryland against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The State claimed a deferred payment of $500,000 as due for the period between 1860 and 1874, being one-fifth of the amount of the passenger fares over the Washington and Baltimore branch of the road. The Company refused to pay the amount to the State, on the plea that the tax was unconstitutional. The Maryland Court gave judgment against the Company, and the Supreme Court, on the appeal, confirmed the decision of the State Court.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Fair Thing—Pardon—Certificates of Incorporation—The Revised Statutes—Treasury Report.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 3.—The *State Register* makes the following correction in its editorial columns of to-day:

A day or so since a paragraph appeared in the editorial columns of the *Register*, stating indirectly that the Hon. Joseph Medill, editor of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, had drawn pay as a member of the Civil-Service Commission while he was in Europe. We regret the publication of the charge, because it does him an unintentional wrong, for it is not true directly or indirectly. Joseph Medill, with all his strange political notions, is an honest man, and it is not out of place to state right here, perhaps, as his connection with the Civil-Service Commission has often been referred to by the press, that during his whole term of service on that Commission, covering two years and more, he received only $500 salary, declining any further pay, as he was at the time Mayor of Chicago, and is anything but a salary-grabber. We make this statement unsolicited, because, knowing the facts, we feel that an injustice has been done a courteous gentleman and excellent citizen.

Acting-Gov. Glenn to-day pardoned F. Wissenberger from the State Reform School. He was convicted of larceny at the August term of the Adams County Court, and sent to the Reform School. The petition was signed by a large number of the citizens of Quincy, and a certificate of good conduct from the Superintendent of the Reform School.

In the Secretary of State's office the following companies filed certificates of incorporation today: The Chicago Western Railway Construction Company; the Company is formed to build the Chicago, Millington & Western Railroad; the corporators are S. N. Rowe, J. B. Zearing, and Edwin Ames; capital stock, $100,000. Also, the Grafton Stone-Quarry Company, of Grafton; capital stock, $100,000.

The contractor, Mr. A. E. Smith, of Rockford, Ill., notifies Col. Harlow that the last copy of the Revised Statutes has been bound and shipped. Since the first fifty copies of this book were bound and sent out, the work has been first-class, and, altogether, it is one of the best and very cheapest jobs ever done for the State. The contract price for the binding was 59 cents a copy, and it is known that Mr. Smith is a large loser by it, and yet he makes no claim for allowance. Of the number bound, 15,000 copies, 6,000 were sent out to County Clerks. This supply was immediately exhausted, and 2,000 more were sent out. In addition to these, 4,000 were sent to Justices of the Peace, making in all 12,000 copies that have been distributed, leaving with the Secretary of State 3,000 copies only.

The receipts at the State Treasury for April were $2,485,112.77, largely made up of school orders and warrants for the 7-36 tax. It is noticeable that Collectors pay school orders and warrants over much more promptly than money. The disbursements for the same time were $1,-178,460.41.

The session laws are in the hands of the binder, and will be distributed by the 15th inst.

ROCKFORD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 3.—The Mayor and Aldermen-elect were inaugurated to-night in the Council Chamber, in the presence of a large number of spectators. After the oath was administered to Ald. Haines, King, Smith, and Crawford, Mayor Ticker delivered his inaugural message. This was a terse, well-written document, filled with pointed suggestions to the Council for the government of the city during the coming year. The Mayor's bill being in force, the Mayor appointed the following city officers for the ensuing year: City Clerk, Jason Marsh; Assessor, J. T. Miller; Collector, George W. Vestal; Marshal, Thomas Sully; Attorney, ex-Mayor E. H. Baker; Treasurer, G. A. Sanford; City Printer, H. B. Enoch, editor of the *Journal*; Engineer, Duncan Ferguson; Board of Education, J. T. Miller, A. E. Goodwin, Benjamin Foltz, F. P. Woodbury, and J. P. Perkins. The appointments are all good ones, and give satisfaction to the public and Board of Aldermen.

Pan-Anglican Conference.

Official information has been received by the Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of New York from the Archbishop of Canterbury that it is intended to hold another Pan-Anglican Conference at Lambeth Palace in 1877. The objects of this meeting, however, are to be of a somewhat limited character, and there is no intention to summon the Bishops of the Anglican Church for the purpose of defining any matter of doctrine.

A $4 BOOK FOR $1.50.

The People's Common-Sense Medical Adviser, in plain English, or Medicine Simplified: By R. V. Pierce, M. D., Counselor-in-Chief of the Board of Physicians and Surgeons, at the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. The above work—a book of about 900 large pages, profusely illustrated with wood engravings and colored plates, and well and strongly bound—will be sent, post paid, to any address for $1.50,—making it *the cheapest book ever offered to the American people.* Other books treating of domestic medicine, of like size and style of binding, and not nearly as well illustrated, with no colored plates, and some of them containing no prescriptions, and making known no means for self-cure for the diseases which they discuss, sell for from $3.50 to $5. Were Dr. Pierce's work not published by the author, printed and bound with his own machinery, and were it sold through agents, as other like works are, the price of it would have to be not less than *four dollars*. For, when the publisher pays the author a fair price for his production, then adds a profit to his investment large enough to satisfy himself and compensate him, not only for his labor, but also for the risk of pecuniary loss which he assumes in taking the chances of the enterprise proving a success, and when the State, county, and canvassing agent has each received his profit, they have added to the expense of a book that originally cost about $1.25 so much that the people have to pay not less than $4 for it. The People's Medical Adviser, on the contrary, is placed within the pecuniary reach of all classes by the author, who adopts the plan of the Grangers, dispensing with middlemen and giving the benefit of their profits to the people, offering his book at a price little above actual cost of publication. That those desiring the book may run no risk of losing their money in sending it through the mails, the author advertises that money addressed to him at Buffalo, N. Y., and inclosed in *registered* letters, may be at his risk of loss. The author's large correspondence with the people upon medical matters, which, we are credibly informed, frequently exceeds 300 letters a day, and requires several trained and skillful medical assistants and short-hand reporters to enable him to entertain and answer them, as well as his large daily dealings with disease at the World's Dispensary, appear to have peculiarly fitted him for writing the Work, by rendering him very familiar with the every-day medical needs of the people. He endeavors in this Work to answer all the numerous questions relating to health and disease that have been addressed to him by the people from all parts of the land, and hence it contains important information for the young and old, male and female, single and married, nowhere else to be found. All the most prevalent diseases of both sexes are also plainly and fully considered, and means of self-cure made known. Unlike other works on Domestic Medicine, it includes the subjects of Biology, Cerebral Physiology, Hygiene, Temperaments, Marriage, Reproduction, etc., all of which are treated in an original and interesting manner. It is a compendium of Anatomical, Physiological, and Medical Science, and embodies the latest discoveries in each department.

TOILET GOODS.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

ESS. WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET—and STEPANOTIS, EAU DE COLOGNE—LAVENDER WATER. PRIZE MEDALS, LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA. Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the States.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

24 Old Bond-st., London.

Sole Agents in New York, ARNOLD & McNARY. "The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK."

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company,

April 27, 1875.

The annual meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Thursday, the 3d day of June next, at 1 o'clock p. m. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New York, for registration, on or before the 13th of May, proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

Office Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co.,

April 27, 1875.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 2d day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

E. H. TOWS, Secretary. JOHN F. TRACY, President.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., April 1, 1875.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 5th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

N. BARTLETT, Secretary pro. tem.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between J. H. Hurlbut and S. E. Hurlbut, of the city of Chicago, and Geo. F. Benson and L. S. Van Vliet, of Lake City, Minn., under firm-name of J. H. Hurlbut & Co., expires this day by limitation.

The business will be continued by the undersigned under same style of firm, and they will settle all business of the partnership closed as above noted.

CHICAGO, May 1, 1875. J. H. HURLBUT. S. E. HURLBUT.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HELLER & WANGELIEN, grocers, at No. 112 Willow-st., Chicago, Ill., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. WILHELM WANGELIEN assumes all assets and liabilities, and will continue the business on his own account.

FRITZ HELLER. WILHELM WANGELIEN.

CHICAGO, May 3, 1875.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Hatfield & Benson, to transact a Grocery Brokerage Business at 114 Water-st., New York.

May 1, 1875. A. HATFIELD, Jr., ARTHUR BENSON.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Chicago Ship Chandlery Company.

We have this day consolidated our trade under the above style, are very favorably located at east end of Lake-st. bridge, where we hope to meet the old friends and customers, and friends of both concerns.

WHEATON & HENDERSON, Ship Grocers.

S. J. MACFARREN, Late G. P. Foster & Son & Macfarren.

MATCHES.

PROTECTION FROM FIRES.

Bryant & May's Prize Safety Matches.

Light only on the box. For Kitchens, Nurseries, Stables, and Factories. Also, Patent Safety Fusees; and Wax Matches in neat metallic boxes, with no sharp corners, no rough edges, just right for the pocket. For Safety Matches observe the direction and the Trade-Mark—an Ark. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Send for circular. HILL & COOKE, Sole Importers, New York. Orders and Letters to Box 5660.

LEGAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1875.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against "The Cook County National Bank of Chicago," Ill., that the same must be presented to A. H. Burley, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Comptroller of Currency.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. A. G. OLIN 187 Washington-st., CHICAGO, Established 1860, continues to treat successfully all Private, Chronic, and Special Diseases, Nervous Debility, &c. A Book on Marriage and Disease, 64 pages, for 10 cents. Consultation free. Call or write.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO,

May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. A Private Counselor to the Married or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, preserving the complexion, &c. This is an interesting work of 260 pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not left carelessly about the house. Sent to any one (post-paid) for Fifty Cents. Address DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY, 12 North Eighth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

PIANOS.

WEBER PIANOS.

NILSSON!	I shall take every opportunity to recommend and praise your instruments.
KELLOGG!	For the last six years your Pianos have been my choice for the Concert-room and home.
LUCCA!	Your Uprights are extraordinary instruments, and deserve their great success.
PATTI!	I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but give yours the preference over all.
ALBANI!	They deservedly merit the high distinction they have obtained.
STRAUSS!	Your Pianos astonish me. I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.
WEHLI!	Madame Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. I fully indorse that opinion.

THE INCOMPARABLE WEBER PIANOS AND ESTEY ORGANS, AT

STORY & CAMP'S,

211 STATE-ST.

PATENT SHUTTERS.

For Store Fronts AND Front or Rear Windows.

Absolute Protection WITH Simplicity of Action.

CLARK & COMPANY'S

PATENT

Self-Coiling, Revolving

SHUTTERS,

IN

STEEL AND WOOD.

REQUIRE NO MACHINERY, and CANNOT GET OUT OF ORDER.

218 West Twenty-sixth-st., New York.

Chicago Office, 54 LaSalle-st.

GEO. T. WILSON, Ag't.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ENLYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

NINTH EDITION.

VOL. I. NOW READY.

This edition will embody the results of the ripest learning of the nineteenth century, in Art, Literature, Philosophy, and Science. So many copyrighted articles by American writers will be comprised in this edition, that it may be regarded as the joint product of British and American scholarship.

Price in cloth, $9; half Russia, $11.

Subscriptions received by

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,

254 (Old No. 110) Washington-st., Boston.

FINANCIAL.

$50, $100, $500, $1,000

Invested in Stock Privileges in Wall-st.,

Leads to many *thousands of dollars profit*. Comprehensive explanatory circulars, containing detailed statements and quotation prices of all stocks dealt in at the NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, mailed *free* to those desiring to speculate. Address

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers,

Opp. N. Y. Stock Exchange. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

GENERAL NOTICES.

REFUNDING OF TAXES.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY TREASURER AND COLLECTOR, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, CHICAGO, May 1, 1875.

In accordance with an act providing for the refunding of 7-36 of the State tax of 1873, when paid, Sec. 9 of said act contains among other provisions the following:

"Any person or corporation having paid any portion of the State tax assessed for the year 1873 in excess of 29-36 thereof, upon presenting his or its tax-receipt for 1873 covering the same to the County Treasurer of the county where such tax was paid, the County Treasurer of such county shall refund to such person or corporation the amount by him or it paid in excess of 29-36 of the State tax of 1873 contained in such receipt, indorsing the amount paid on such receipt, and shall also take from such tax-payer a separate receipt for the amount paid," &c., &c.

Sec. 4 provides for a public notice in one newspaper printed in the county for one month, and in accordance with the same, notice is hereby given that persons entitled to rebate under the law can have the same by applying at this office on and after the first day of May, 1875.

HENRY B. MILLER, County Treasurer of Cook County, Ill.

Notice to Stove Manufacturers and Dealers.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1875.

A BOARD OF ARMY OFFICERS will convene at Omaha, Neb., on May 15 proximo, and remain in session a reasonable length of time, to consider and recommend a general pattern of stoves for army use, to include heating and cooking stoves, to burn Anthracite coal, Bituminous coal, and wood respectively.

Stove manufacturers and dealers are invited to send to the Board, care of Chief Quartermaster, Omaha, Neb., catalogues with price lists of their stoves, both cast and wrought, suitable for purposes stated, and also to communicate any suggestions they may have to offer for the construction of stoves adapted especially to meet the wants of the army.

Rooms of Officers' quarters to be heated are usually about fifteen feet square. Cooking stoves required for Officers' use are such as a family needs.

Barracks for men contain rooms of different sizes, generally large, and require stoves of large size to heat them. Cooking stoves for companies or detachments should have capacity to cook for eighty men.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

DETROIT ARSENAL, DEARBORNVILLE, Mich., April 23, 1875.

Will be offered for sale at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., June 2, 1875, at this Arsenal, a quantity of Gun Carriages, Projectiles, Muskets, Accoutrements, Small Arms, Ammunition, etc. A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished on application, at this Arsenal, at the Ordnance Agency, New York, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

Terms cash: 10 per cent on the day of sale—on acceptance of a bid—and the remainder when the property is delivered.

All stores will be required to be removed within twenty days from close of sale.

The Government reserves the right to refuse any bid not deemed satisfactory.

Packing-boxes to be paid for at a stated price, to be determined by the commanding officer.

J. W. TODD, Major of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ILLINOIS RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ROCK ISLAND, Ill., March 25, 1875.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on the 19th day of May, 1875, for the prosecution of the work of dredging and construction of dams and jetties for the improvement of the Illinois River. The contract shall be entered into within ten days after the notification of the award of the contract. The usual conditions will be observed. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. All information can be obtained at this office.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for the prosecution of the work of dredging and construction of dams and jetties for the improvement of the Illinois River," and addressed to

J. N. MACOMB, Col. of Engineers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

ROOM 1, CITY HALL.

CHICAGO, April 27, 1875.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

The Delinquent Tax List for 1874 will be returned to the County Collector for judgment and sale on the 10th of May next.

Tax payers wishing to save costs on their property will have to pay at this office before that date.

GEORGE VON HOLLEN, City Collector.

HO! FOR THE BLACK HILLS.

Combination forming. For the small outlay, $10 to $50, fortunes can be made at home. Address

H. L. LOWMAN, Laramie City, Wyoming.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5.00 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

IN EXCHANGE FOR

Bills of National Currency,

AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE

AMUSEMENTS.

McCORMICK'S MUSIC HALL.

Jesse Shepard!

The Greatest Living Musical Phenomena, from

ST. PETERSBURG, PARIS, AND LONDON.

SINGER BY APPOINTMENT at the Great Fetes of NOTRE DAME DE PARIS and of other Great CATHEDRALS OF EUROPE, will give Three Grand Concerts, Wednesday, May 5, Friday, May 7, and a Grand Sacred Concert, Sunday, May 9. This wonderful Singer and Composer has been pronounced by the great critics of Europe, to POSSESS

The Most Remarkable Voice Ever Known.

At each Concert Mr. Shepard will perform the UNRIVALED MARVEL of singing a

GRAND DUO FOR SOPRANO AND BASSO.

PRICES—75c, $1, and $1.25. Seats for sale at Bauer's, under Palmer House; News Stands of principal Hotels, and Box-Office on days of Concerts after 6 p. m.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

EMILY SOLDENE.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING,

MADAME ANGOT'S DAUGHTER.

SOLDENE in her great role of MLLE. LANGE.

WEDNESDAY (by general request), the Triumphant Opera,

CHILPERIC.

SOLDENE as the..........Jolly King of France.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Offenbach's Latest Sensation,

MADAME L'ARCHIDUC.

SATURDAY, FAREWELL MATINEE.

NO MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

Next Week—MRS. LANDER, with her Powerful Dramatic Company from New York.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THOMAS MAGUIRE..........Lessee and Proprietor.
J. R. KIMBALL..........Director of Amusements.
W. H. SMITH..........Business Manager.

ETHIOPIAN OPERA SEASON!

GREAT SUCCESS OF

Emerson's Minstrels!

FRESH FROM CALIFORNIA.

Large and Fashionable Audiences greet this Famous Band of POPULAR ARTISTS, the Largest in the World, and without exception the Very Best.

BILLY EMERSON, BEN COTTON, BILLY RICE, BILLY ARLINGTON, LITTLE MAC, J. R. KIMBALL, W. HENRY RICE, J. R. RUSSELL, FRED WALZ, JOS. NORCROSS, W. H. TILLA, J. F. OBERIST, CON MURPHY.

A full and complete Orchestra, under the leadership of PROFESSOR MORRISON.

Every evening, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1; Balcony, 75c; Gallery, 50c. Seats can be secured at the Box Office on Thursday morning.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—RISTORI

Re-entree and Farewell to Chicago of

MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI

(Marchioness del Grillo).

Now on her farewell tour of the world.

During the season, which is limited to FIVE (5) NIGHTS AND ONE (1) MATINEE, MADAME RISTORI

Will appear for the first time in ENGLISH TRAGEDY.

MONDAY, May 10..........Elizabeth
TUESDAY, May 11..........Marie Antoinette
(First time in Chicago.)
WEDNESDAY, May 12..........Lucretia Borgia
(First time in Chicago.)
THURSDAY..........Mary Stuart
FRIDAY..........Medea

For the BENEFIT of MME. RISTORI, after which MME. RISTORI will enact in English

THE SLEEP-WALKING SCENE,

From Shakespeare's sublime tragedy

MACBETH.

SATURDAY MATINEE..........Marie Antoinette

Reserved seats, $2, $1.50 and $1, according to location; Second Balcony, 50 cents. Sale of seats to commence Thursday, May 6, at the Box Office of the Theatre.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

GRAU & CHIZZOLA'S

New Parisian Opera Bouffe Troupe,

FOR SIX NIGHTS AND MATINEE ONLY.

Monday, May 3, 1875, first production of Lecocq's last and most successful opera bouffe,

GIROFLE GIROFLA!

The reigning sensation of European cities, which has been received in New York and other American cities with the most enthusiastic applause, presenting, for the first time in Chicago,

MLLE. CORALY GEOFFRAY, MLLE. LEONTINE MINELLI, MONS. G. DE QUERAY.

Grand Chorus and Orchestra of Fifty Performers.

PRICES—Orchestra and Orchestra Circle, $1.50. First Balcony, $1. Second Balcony, 50 cents. No charge for reserving seats.

MATINEE PRICES—50c, 75c, $1.00.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SUNDAY NIGHT,

Under the direction of Mr. DAN O'HARA, GRAND CHARITY BENEFIT to children of the late

DAN BRYANT.

SOLDENE ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE, FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE TROUPE, GRAND OPERA HOUSE COMPANY, ADELPHI THEATRE COMPANY,

Messrs. Fred and Frank Maeder, William Hayden, John Blaisdell, "Rena," Mrs. Maeder, Nate Salsbury and his "Troubadours," Messrs. Geary, Shultz, Goodwillie, Hunniman, Leech, and hundreds of others.

REGULAR THEATRICAL PRICES.

BURLINGTON OPERA HOUSE.

Corner Sixteenth and State-sts.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF

Ida Cerito's Lady Minstrels,

AND

MLLE. LA FAYRE'S FRENCH

CAN-CAN

And the Latest Great Sensation,

The Ladies' French Gymnasium,

Introducing 30 Beautiful Ladies in pleasing acts, with Prismatic Fountains, Calcium Lights, New Scenery, &c. This is the only Troupe ever introducing the LADIES' FRENCH GYMNASIUM in this country.

GRAND MATINEE at 2 p. m., Friday, May 7.

SUNDAY LECTURE SOCIETY.

Extra Scientific Lecture!

"THE ROMANCE OF LIGHT."

By PROF. PEPPER, F. C. S. Illustrated by a Series of New and Brilliant Experiments.

Pepper's Ghost Will Appear!

The cost of this lecture to the Society will be $200, but the price of admission will be only 10 cents.

McCormick's Hall, Sunday, May 9, 3 p. m.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

The Largest and Most Complete Varieties Theatre in the World. By far the Largest Company in America.

Part 1. Mirror of Ireland.
2. Troubadours' Patchwork.
3. Star Olio—Leopold, Frankie, Canfield and Booker, Norton, Billy Courtright, Reynolds Brothers.
4. The Fascinating Star RENA, in Maeder's Drama, Arabs of Chicago, with the Great Fire Scene.

Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday. Ladies' Night—Thursday.

No Theatre in the World has such moderate prices.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

GRAU & CHIZZOLA'S

PARISIAN OPERA BOUFFE CO.

MONDAY, May 3, in the new and successful Opera Bouffe,

GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Matinee Prices—50c, 75c, $1.

Monday, May 10—RISTORI.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

JERUSALEM!

In her Grandeur and her Fall. The Magnificent Paintings on view this day and evening.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST,

ON VIEW a few days longer, the Great Western Battle Picture,

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

OLD PAPERS.

OLD PAPERS

FOR SALE

At 75 cents per 100,

In the Counting-Room of this Office.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

National Line of Steamships.

NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

EGYPT..........Saturday, April 24.
SPAIN..........Saturday, May 1.
ENGLAND..........Saturday, May 15.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE..........Wednesday, April 21.
HOLLAND..........Saturday, May 1.
FRANCE..........Saturday, May 8.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply to P. B. LARSON, Northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other), will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, New York, as follows:

AMERIQUE, Pouzolz..........Saturday, May 15
VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez..........Saturday, May 29
PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): First cabin, $100; second, $65; third, $35. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $32, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

EXCURSION TO EUROPE

By the Magnificent New Mail Steamer

OHIO,

FROM PHILADELPHIA, June 3.

For passage &c., apply to J. H. MILNE, Western Agent, 136 LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing Three Times a Week to and from

BRITISH PORTS.

LOWEST RATES.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

Great Western, Capt. Windham, Saturday, May 22.

Cabin Passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $120. Apply at Gen'l Freight Depot Lake Shore & M. S. R. R.

GEO. McDONALD, Agent.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	*2:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	‡6:20 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p. m.	*6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	*9:45 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*7:35 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	†11:00 p. m.	‡5:30 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	*9:15 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
b St. Paul & Winona Express	†9:45 p. m.	‡7:15 a. m.
b Marquette Express	*10:10 p. m.	*6:35 a. m.
a Geneva Lake Express	*4:00 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	*4:45 p. m.	*4:00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Lake-st., Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main line)	*5:00 a. m.	*8:55 p. m.
Day Express	*8:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	*3:35 p. m.	*10:35 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§5:15 p. m.	§8:30 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:05 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

Sunday Ex. ‡ Saturday and Sunday Ex.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	*12:00 noon	*3:40 p. m.
St. Louis and Springfield Ex.	*9:40 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§9:45 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	*9:40 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	*9:40 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:00 noon	*3:40 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Division, Passenger	*8:20 a. m.	*7:45 p. m.
Milwaukee, La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ripon, Oshkosh & Green Bay, through Express	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien & Iowa; also, Menasha and Stevens Point, Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis, through Express	†9:45 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:40 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§8:30 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	*8:40 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	§8:30 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Springfield, Peoria & Keokuk Ex.	*8:40 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Springfield and Peoria Express	§8:30 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:25 a. m.	*4:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Ft. Dodge Ex.	*9:35 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	*9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:00 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	*7:30 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:25 a. m.	*4:10 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	*3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	*3:35 p. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 p. m.	‡7:40 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	*8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	*4:20 p. m.	*9:45 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	*1:00 p. m.	*10:05 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:25 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:15 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	*2:00 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*1:45 a. m.	*5:25 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p. m.	*7:25 a. m.

*Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

KANKAKEE LINE.

From Central Depot, foot Lake-st., and depot foot Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	*7:25 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Night Express (daily)	7:25 p. m.	7:15 a. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE.

From Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	*8:00 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati (daily)	7:30 p. m.	7:00 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passenger depot corner Chicago-av. and Larrabee-st.; freight and ticket-office No. 63 Clark-st., next to Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	9:40 a. m.	4:40 p. m.
Byron Passenger	3:50 p. m.	11:00 a. m.
Elgin Express	5:20 p. m.	8:45 a. m.
Itasca Accommodation	6:20 p. m.	8:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

From depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Day Express	*8:00 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Night Express (daily)	7:30 p. m.	7:00 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§8:00 a. m.
Fast Line	*10:30 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Mail	4:35 a. m.	*5:00 p. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Trains leave from Exposition Building and depot foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 83 LaSalle-st.

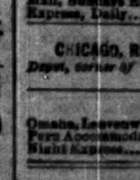
	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, Sundays Excepted	5:05 a. m.	6:40 p. m.
Express, Daily	7:05 p. m.	6:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	*3:30 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:15 a. m.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.

Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The notorious Sallie Tierney, who figured recently in an attempt to kill Billy Fish, was arrested yesterday by Officer Wulf, and charged with vagrancy.

Peter Hahnefell down-stairs at his boarding-house, corner of Sedgwick street and North avenue, Sunday night, and broke his leg, just above the ankle.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was: At 8 a. m., 45 degrees; 10 a. m., 52; 12 m., 52; 3 p. m., 48; 6 p. m., 46; 8 p. m., 43.

John O'Donnell, a married man 50 years old, and a resident at No. 104 Ewing street, fell down-stairs Sunday evening and fractured his skull so that death ensued at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death returned.

A committee of ladies and gentlemen from the several Unitarian churches of the city held a meeting last evening at the Sherman House to take steps for the entertainment of delegates to the Western Conference of that Church, which assembles at Unity Church, in this city, on the 12th inst. The Conference will remain in session five days, and a season of great interest to the Church is anticipated.

The new Grain-Inspector was expected to assume control of the department yesterday, but did not, for some reason. He will assume control, however, during the week, probably to-day. Among the first things he will discover will be that the department for the past month has not been self-sustaining. On the 15th inst., pay-day, he will find it necessary to raise about $1,000 outside of the receipts of the office to meet the demands of the pay-roll.

The Chicago Literary Club held its regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday evening at the Sherman House, the Rev. Robert Collyer in the chair. L. Scudder, Jr., read a paper on "The Methods of Political Economy," which elicited the greatest attention. The next meeting of the Club will be held on the 17th inst., when Judge Booth will present a paper, the subject to be selected. The annual meeting of the Club for the election of officers and the transaction of other business will be held Monday evening, June 7.

The Chicago Barge Club met last evening in the Gardner House, the President, Hugh T. Birch, in the chair. The attendance was small, owing, no doubt, to the unpleasant weather. The business of the evening was confined to balloting for new members, and a general talk about the prospects of the coming season. The Chairman of the Committee on Boats reported that their new barge, now in process of construction by Lachappelle, of Detroit, was nearly finished, and would be shipped in a few days. Other business of minor importance followed, and the Club adjourned.

Henry Stoops, a Granger from Peoria, Ia., fell in, yesterday, with a nice young man who steered him into a bunko den on Randolph street, and there fleeced him to the extent of $500. He caused the arrest of John Aldrich, a white man, and Samuel Johnson, a colored waiter at the place, and states that a third party, who escaped, snatched the money from his hand when he drew it from his pocket. Aldrich denies this statement, and says that Stoops played and lost, and would have taken his money if he had won it. Stoops had $1,000 in currency with him, and the only thing to be wondered at is that he got away with half of it.

Dr. T. T. Taylor, a resident in the rear of No. 365 West Kinzie street, and who is said to be a regular practicing physician, was arrested yesterday, and locked up in the West Chicago Avenue Station, for alleged malpractice performed upon a Scandinavian woman 35 years old, named Nitharthine Strand, who died Sunday afternoon at No. 245 West Division street—the house of Mrs. B. Miller. Deceased was seduced by a man named Hansen, under promise of marriage, and gave birth, it is reported, to a child, about three weeks ago, at No. 19 Hunt street, where she was stopping at the time. Malpractice is charged against Dr. Taylor. The testimony in the case will be given before a Coroner's jury this morning at 9:30 o'clock, at the police station above mentioned.

A frightful accident occurred at the machine-shop and foundry of Holmes, Pyott & Co., Nos. 19 and 21 North Jefferson street, yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock. John Simon, a laboring man, 45 years old, was adjusting a belt around the fly-wheel of the engine, and while so engaged his clothes were caught by a shaft which was revolving at the rate of 200 times a minute, and in a twinkling he was whirled around at a fearful rate of speed, about twenty-five or thirty times, when the entangled garments were torn and gave way, and he was thrown a distance of 15 or 20 feet. He received severe internal and external injuries, which he will probably recover from. He was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, and properly attended to. Mr. Simon is a well-to-do man, whose family lives at No. 164 Orchard street.

INSURANCE.

A short time ago the Board of Underwriters of this city adopted a new tariff by which the rates on low buildings were reduced, but the rates on high buildings remained about the same as before. The main reason why this action was taken was because the insurance agents not belonging to the Board were cutting under the regular tariff rates of the Board. As it was decided not to publish the new tariff, but make each insurance agent go to the Secretary of the Board and ascertain the rate on the building to be insured, the non-Board agents were no longer in a position to know the regular Board rates. This action of the Board did not receive the sanction of the National Board, the members of which wanted to know what the rates were, and a majority of the agents of the English companies were ordered not to write at the new rates. The National Board also demanded that the Local Board annul its action, but this was not done. As the misunderstanding between the two bodies has been growing worse and worse from day to day, the National Board appointed a committee to visit this city, and see whether an amicable arrangement could not be made. A portion of the committee arrived last evening, and the remainder will be here to-day. It consists of the following gentlemen: Mr. Hendee, of the Ætna, of Hartford; Mr. Chase, of the Hartford, of Hartford; Mr. Hall, of the Home of Columbus; Mr. Hield, of the Home, of New York; and Mr. Lockwood, of the London Assurance Association. At the last meeting of the Local Board a committee was appointed to meet the Committee of the National Board, and they will hold a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel to-day. It is the general opinion that the difficulty will be settled by restoring the old tariff.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Yesterday morning the engineers detailed to examine the new Custom-House building began taking levels. They had about half completed the work when they were stopped by the rain, being obliged to desist on account of the sensitiveness of their instruments to dampness. They will complete these measurements the first pleasant day, and then, in possession of the requisite information, they will proceed to Washington, where they will make up their report. What it will be Gov. Holman himself has no means of knowing. His knowledge will be derived from Mr. Potter, the Supervising Architect, to whom the report will be submitted.

In connection with this, Mr. Potter will be presented with another report which Gen. Holman is now preparing, based upon information obtained from the observations of his own engineer. The Superintendent thinks that it will be at least twenty days before instructions from Washington, either to pull down or build further, are received.

THE COUNCIL.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

The Common Council met in regular weekly session at 7:45 o'clock last evening. The President being late, Ald. Schaffner was temporarily placed in the chair. Ald. Dixon arrived a few minutes later, and assumed the gavel. The attendance of the people was very small.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The quarterly report of the House of Correction showed the following figures: Cash received and paid to City Comptroller from Jan. 1 to March 31, inclusive, $4,648.52; accounts audited and handed to Comptroller for payment for same period, $12,203.32.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In prison Jan. 1, 1875	305	84	389
Received during quarter ending March 31, 1875	764	281	1,045
	1,069	365	1,434
Discharged within same period	794	294	1,088
	275	71	346

The offenses were: Breach of the peace, 549; intoxication, 159; vagrancy, 218; keepers or inmates of disorderly and gambling houses, 36; miscellaneous ordinances, 43; burglary, 3; larceny, 31; assault with intent to kill, 3; assault to do bodily injury, 2; cheating, 1. Total, 1,045. First offenses, 450; old offenses, 595.

There were released by expiration of sentence, 848; Comptroller's order, 30; Mayor's order, 125; Governor's pardon, 5; payment of fine, 72; supersedeas, 7; escaped, 1. Total, 1,088. Whites, 976; colored, 69; married, 331; single, 714; can read and write, 910; read only, 32; can neither read nor write, 103.

CITY TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following is a summary of the City Treasurer's report for the year ending March 31: Balance in Treasury April 1, 1874, $466,910.19; Board of Public Works appropriations, $556,918.68; Jonathan Burr fund, $4,252.08; City-Hall fund, $754.99; fees, $656; fines for the release of prisoners, $4,902.05; fines, Police Court, South Division, $3,871.50; fines, Police Court, North Division, $10,934; fines, Police Court, West Division, $19,540.50; general taxes, 1871, $1,152.80; general taxes, 1872, $18,422.96; general taxes, 1873, $4,035,387.86; general taxes, 1874, $373,639.64; general fund, $1,249,509.54; general sinking fund, $1,000; David A. Gage, $28,104.16; licenses, $212,837.33; police fund, $35,829.23; police life and health insurance fund, $1,449.71; river improvement fund, $191,948.80; rents, $15,297.50; school fund, $539,228.77; school tax fund, $353,661.25; sewerage fund, $73,503.39; sewerage tax fund, $431,852.33; special assessments, $723,268.69; special loan account, $5,981,849.94; tunnel fund, $66.76; tax purchases in 1873, $174,718.78; tax purchases in 1874, $210,097.18; water fund, $1,387,955.02; water tax fund, $799,165.07; wharfing interest, $2,433.79. Total, $17,911,135.58.

The expenditures were: Board of Public Works appropriation, $2,807,733.49; Jonathan Burr fund, $764.25; City Bridewell fund, $6,393.53; general fund, $3,642,762.58; general sinking fund, $3,642,762.58; sinking fund, $37,000; personal redemption, $494.25; police fund, $1,259,228.55; police life and health insurance fund, $706; Public Library fund, $64,953.10; river improvement fund, $135,131; school fund, $483,412.25; school-tax fund, $1,381,464.39; sewerage fund, $1,027,028.62; sewerage tax fund, $1,557,049.07; special assessments, $642,102.70; special loan account, $497,500; water fund, $1,855,529.17; water tax fund, $1,880,868.90; tax purchases in 1874, $57.40; tunnel fund, $66.76; balance in the Treasury, April 1, 1875, $590,889.57. Total, $17,911,135.58.

Both reports were ordered to be published.

After canvassing the vote for the charter as related elsewhere, the Council adjourned.

MINISTERIAL MEETINGS.

THE BAPTISTS.

The Baptist Ministerial Association met yesterday morning. Reports were heard from the various churches of additions during the month of April. These aggregated 42; by baptism, 25; by letter, 15; by experience, 2.

The question of making the centennial of the denomination in this country a grand revival in the way of educational matters was then taken up. Dr. Morgan read some interesting figures of the work thus far accomplished. Among other statistics he showed that $100,000 had already been secured in Michigan; $50,000 in Indiana, for Franklin College; $27,000 in this State for the Theological Seminary, $23,000 subscriptions for the ministers at their late meeting at the Brevoort House, and $10,000 by the Alumni of Chicago University. A number of earnest speeches, urging continued effort, in order that Illinois might compare favorably with the other States, were made, and a committee appointed to push the work of $1 subscriptions from the members of the denomination. It was decided that the subscription-book, in addition to a column for the Theological Seminary, should have one for the University and one for miscellaneous educational purposes.

The question of the propriety or impropriety of using fermented wines at the Communion-table was taken up and discussed at some length.

At the next meeting it was resolved to discuss the relation of the denominational press to educational and benevolent institutions.

THE METHODISTS.

The ministers held their regular weekly meeting yesterday morning, Dr. Jutkins in the chair.

Dr. Tiffany communicated the information of the removal of the remains of the lamented Dr. Eddy to this city, and suggested that a committee be appointed to be present at the reinterment, in honor of their sainted brother. On motion, the Chair was directed to appoint such committee, which was done, as follows: Messrs. Tiffany, Jewett, Thomas, Martin, Clendenning, and Cantine.

After a few more preliminary exercises, Messrs. Cantine and Atchison presented the following resolutions in response to the invitation from the Woman's Temperance Union:

Resolved, That we, the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal churches of Chicago and vicinity are in hearty sympathy with the Chicago Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and that we will use every effort in our power to encourage them in their good work.

The meeting adjourned after the adoption of the above resolution.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The Presbyterian ministers held their regular weekly meeting yesterday morning. The attendance was small, and nothing was done except the continuation of the discussion upon the topic of the former meeting. The question for consideration at the next meeting will be "The Fraternal Relations of the Southern Presbyterian Church," to be led by the Rev. C. L. Thompson.

THE NEW WATER-WORKS BUILDING.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANS.

At proper intervals during the progress of city public works of any importance, The Tribune has kept its readers informed as to the advancement made, and given them any interesting facts with regard to future developments. This has been especially the case with the old and new water-tunnels, whose every step in advancement of any consequence has been duly noted and described. Since the formal opening of the new tunnel matters have been quiet at the Water-Works, and but little reference has been made to our great sub-aqueous bores; but the fact that Mr. Bryson, Assistant-Engineer of the Board of Public Works, has nearly completed the plans for the new Water-Works buildings at the west end of the land extension of the tunnel, was sufficient inducement to cause a Tribune reporter to visit that official and gain from him a few ideas as to the nature of the proposed structure. The reporter found Mr. Bryson at work among a multitude of plans. His immediate attention was occupied with the plans of the

COVERINGS OF THE DIFFERENT SHAFTS

connecting near the old Water-Works, the completion of which will close the work to be done on the new tunnel at its shore connection. These different shafts were visited by the reporter, who found the one on Chicago avenue completed. This shaft is domed over with an elliptical man-hole of a dimension of 5 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, and with a niche at the back of 5 feet by 2 feet, for the working of the machinery for raising and lowering the gates for supplying the city-extension of the tunnel.

The lake-shore shaft,—the one up and down which the workmen passed to their work,—which was found to be nearing completion, will be in every respect similar to that just described. The three-gate-chamber shaft is located on the grounds of the old Water-Works, about 50 feet north of Chicago avenue, and 150 feet east of the Water-Works. This is the most important shaft of the three, as it is supplied with three gates, which regulate both the supply of new-tunnel water, which is intended for the old and new Water-Works, and it is here that the levels of the water will be taken every day by Mr. Bryson.

After examining the different shafts, the reporter returned with Mr. Bryson to the office, where the plans for the

NEW WATER-WORKS BUILDING

were submitted to his scrutiny. The site of the proposed building will be Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 41, of Block 10, in S. J. Walker's Dock Addition to Chicago, or, less technically, on Ashland avenue, about 500 feet south of the junction of Twenty-second street and Blue Island avenue with Ashland avenue. The general idea of the building is a plain, substantial, brick structure, without any architectural ambition, with a front on Ashland avenue of 154 feet, and a depth of 112 feet. The portion of the building to be immediately erected will consist of a wing in front, facing on Ashland avenue, in the centre of which the stand-tower will be erected, and a main building in the rear to be occupied by the engine and boilers. The front wing will be of brick, two stories high, with a frontage on Ashland avenue of 44 feet and a depth of 42 feet, with a pile foundation, the bottom of the piles to rest on the bed-rock, which is here from 37 to 38 feet below the surface of the prairie.

THE STAND-TOWER

in the centre of this wing will rise to a height of about 200 feet from the ground, and will be permeated by a stand-pipe 3 feet in diameter, round which a spiral stair-case will twine for the special delectation of such as wish to court an appetite and a view of Southwestern Chicago in a 300-step climb. That part of the wing not occupied by the tower will be divided into offices, which will be eight in number. The main building, which will lie immediately west of the stand-tower wing, will comprise an engine-room of 78 by 70 feet, and a boiler-room in the rear occupying a space of 63 by 36 feet.

The well for the engine, which will be a duplex of larger capacity than any of those in the old works, will have a surface of 35 by 18 feet, and a depth of 37 feet, and will be connected with the extension tunnel by one tunnel of 28 feet 7 inches in length by 7 feet 2 inches in width, which tunnel will draw water from the main source through a tunnel 15 feet high by 7 feet wide, and 120 feet in length. These tunnels will be horizontal, and will be carried to the same level as the extension tunnel, which lies about 38 feet below the present surface of the lots. The greatest pains is to be taken to secure

A SOLID FOUNDATION

for the new works. The stones for the foundation of the engine are to be an average of 6 feet in length by 18 or twenty inches in thickness, the whole to be bound together with vertical wrought iron bolts of from 1½ to 2½ inches in thickness. The masonry is to be of pitched-face ashlar, with chiseled dress margins an inch in width. The masonry is to commence on the bed-rock as its natural foundation, and the first work to be done at the new works will be the excavation for this masonry, which will be contracted for by the cubic yard, while the tunnel excavations will be contracted for by the cubic foot. The different work required will be advertised for as soon as Mr. Bryson completes his plans, which will probably be ready by the end of the week. It is expected that the whole work will be completed by November, and that during the summer months they will give employment to an average of 100 men of all grades.

THE WEST TOWN.

APPOINTING DEPUTY-ASSESSORS.

An adjourned meeting of the West Town Board of Auditors was held last night at the office of Justice Morrison, corner of Randolph and Halsted streets. There were present Supervisor Baker, in the chair; Justices Scully, Morrison, Matson, Salisbury, Sheridan, Ingersoll, and Town-Clerk M. Lavin.

On motion of Justice Morrison, the Board resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, to consider the question of the appointment of Deputy Assessors, and Assessor Ryan was requested to submit the list of names which he had selected.

The Committee of the Whole removed to the Justice's private room and discussed the qualifications of the parties whose names were submitted.

A question arose in Committee as to whether the Assessor should be allowed to remain to take part in its proceedings, and he withdrew, but was subsequently readmitted.

After some discussion, in which Justice Sheridan held that the Committee had no right to recommend parties for the position of Deputy Assessor, it was resolved that the Committee send the following names to the Board to be appointed: John Garrick, John Norton, Frederick A. Beck, Michael Lavin, Nicholas Mialski, Patrick McDonnell, James E. Dalton, John G. Mitchell, John Redden, Theodore Tichner, Patrick Howard, Charles King, P. J. Hickey, Thomas J. Fitzgerald, B. O. Sullivan, Charles McDonald, C. B. Bartlett, Dennis Flynn, Martin Crow, Michael Keleher, Thomas D. Ryan, John Schmidt, John O'Connell, James Ryan, John Halberson, William Spread, John L. O'Brien.

The Committee of the Whole then arose, and the Board resumed its session.

The report of the Committee was submitted to the Board and adopted, and on motion the parties it recommended were confirmed as Deputy-Assessors, and ordered to attend and be sworn in at the Assessor's office at 8 o'clock this morning.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE STABBING CASE.

ARREST OF WELCH.

At 10 o'clock last night there was no decided change for better or worse in the condition of James Devlin, the man who was so dangerously stabbed by the notorious Billy Welch Sunday night, at the corner of Clark and Taylor streets. He is extremely weak from the hemorrhage resulting from the two terrible wounds in his left side, and his recovery will be a miracle. But little can be done for him under the circumstances, and it may take some time to determine the exact nature of the wounds.

Welch, whose real name is Charles St. Clair, was arrested last evening about 5 o'clock at the Holt House, corner of Lake and Canal streets, by Officer Topping, who placed him in the Armory. He states that Devlin first drew a knife upon him, and struck at him with it, and that he warded off the blow with his hand, and drew his pocket-knife and gave the wounds described. He is a very dangerous man, judging from the numerous stabbing affairs in which he has been the principal, and has always succeeded in carving his victims up in the most shocking and cruel manner. He is the same man who stabbed John McCarthy last fall in the National Theatre, on Canal street, and inflicted six ugly wounds upon him. At the same time he cut Kitty Peasley, a variety performer, across the hand, and at Grand Rapids, it is said, he stabbed a woman in several places. He is credited with much bloody work, and the police authorities are preparing to prosecute him for this last offense, with a view to sending him to the Penitentiary, should Devlin live; and, in the event of his death, they will endeavor to make an example of him by hanging. There were two men with him at the time of the affray Sunday night, and he states that they will testify that he was not the aggressor, and acted in self-defense. Devlin denies that he was armed, or attempted to strike Welch in the first instance. The woman about whom the quarrel arose between the parties stated directly after the occurrence that Welch was the aggressor, but last evening she was inclined to prevaricate, evidently through fear, knowing that, if Welch is discharged from custody, he will pursue her with the knife. The prisoner is a native of Louisiana, and is said to be a Spanish creole. He has been a performer for years in the variety halls and theatres, and is known among their frequenters as a "talented" musician, who can play upon any instrument, but is not able to read a note of music. He threatened to disembowel another young man Sunday, and was heard to say that if he found him he would cut him to pieces.

LOCAL LETTERS.

SIX BY TEN SUBDIVISIONS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Chicago, May 3.—Under the above heading, in your issue of Sunday, May 2, you do the undersigned, their associates, and the hundreds who have purchased of them after looking the ground over, great injustice by making incorrect allusions to South Lawn, and associating the place with and as one of the numerous swindling operations that have been perpetrated by making bogus subdivisions in this county. We have in the past warned hundreds to beware of them, and not a week passes in which some one either in the country writes, or in the city applies, to us for information that is invariably against the frauds. If Gen. Lieb, your supposed informant, will call on us, he can see the original plat of South Lawn as recorded, indicating the smallest lots to be 50 by 131 in size, instead of 13⅜ by 41 feet, and 80-foot instead of 10-foot streets. We will pay the taxes due and unpaid (on 288 lots the same are paid) if the costs can be waived on demand. No tax-sale was ever made of the property. The fall to the Calumet River, from the main depot in South Lawn, at the junction of the Illinois Central and Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroads, is 21 feet, distance three-quarters of a mile, and the place is thoroughly drained by the throwing up of streets. South Lawn by sections is 7 miles from the "Park Ridge" swindle, and 8 or 9 from Scott's Boulevard Addition, certainly not near enough to be cursed by them. Yours truly, Young & Rowley.

THE CITY-HALL.

The April pay-roll of the Board of Public Works amounts to $3,032.

Congratulate Ald. O'Brien on the new voter in the Ninth Ward. The newcomer's name is O'Brien, also.

Immediately after the Oshkosh fire Marshal Benner telegraphed to C. S. Hasbrouck, Chief Marshal of the Oshkosh Department, inquiring if any of his firemen were in need of assistance. He received an answer through the mail yesterday declining, and thanking him for, his kind offer.

During the eleven days ending April 30, 1875, the City Collector collected on special assessments, $5,066.86; personal property of 1874, $35,668.98; general real estate of 1872, $1.85; general real estate of 1874, $99,692.99; interest on general real estate of 1873, $0.97, making a total of $143,431.45.

The Board of Police magnates amused themselves yesterday by playfully caressing the heads of several delinquent policemen. The case of Officer Considine, who absolutely refused to aid a woman who had been thrown from a carriage and had had an arm broken thereby, was considered. After hearing all the evidence, the wrinkles on the pensive "peeler's" brow were smoothened out by an exceedingly light reprimand.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All members of "F" Company, First Regiment I. S. G., are requested to be present at the armory to-night, as business of special importance will be transacted.

The Rev. Robert Collyer will deliver his new lecture, "The Human Life of Washington," for the benefit of the Old People's Home, this evening at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street.

There will be a meeting at Parlor No. 27 Palmer House this evening, to devise a plan to raise funds for the Oshkosh sufferers. All interested are requested to be present.

Miss Alta M. Hulett, the young lady lawyer of this city, will lecture in the Tabernacle Church, corner Morgan and West Indiana streets, Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. The subject chosen is "Lessons of the Times." This is a new lecture, and is a thoughtful, earnest discussion of the questions which are at present of interest to the public, and their general tendency and bearing. Admission 10 cents.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The Presbyterian Church, corner of Chicago avenue and Lake street, was totally destroyed by fire early Sunday morning. An alarm was given soon after the flames were discovered, but the bell was not rung long or loud enough, since one-half of the firemen and the engineer at the Water-Works did not hear it. Upon tapping the hydrants no water was obtainable, and a messenger had to be sent to the Works. The man on duty was surprised; the indicator had not notified him that a plug had been tapped, and there was not sufficient pressure to supply much water. He did the best he could, however, but that was very little, and, in consequence, the church burned to the ground. The Sunday-school library and organ were saved. The structure was frame, about 30 by 60 feet, and was worth $10,000. The insurance on the building was $6,000, and on the furniture and fixtures $1,200,—both policies in the Home, of New York. The congregation will worship in the Social Club-rooms temporarily, having already decided to rebuild at once.

AUSTIN.

A very interesting marriage took place in Austin Sabbath evening, at the Methodist Church. The happy couple were Mr. L. M. Bowen and Miss Mary J. Church, both of Austin. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. T. P. Marsh, pastor of the church. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers. The ushers, Mr. T. C. Day and Mr. John M. Rice, acted in the place of the usual bridesmaids and groomsmen. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity. All the arrangements were perfect, and the affair was most interesting and impressive.

AMUSEMENTS.

GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

The French opera-bouffe troupe made their first appearance last evening at McVicker's Theatre in Lecocq's bright little opera of "Girofle-Girofla,"—a small house in attendance, in all probability owing to the bad weather, certainly not to the quality of the troupe or the character of the opera, for the former is better than the average, as opera-bouffe troupes go, and the latter is one of the most interesting works of this kind that have yet been presented on our stage. Nearly all of Lecocq's works have been of the opera comique, but this is thoroughly and unmistakably opera-bouffe, and written in that broad, free vein of burlesquerie which characterizes Offenbach. Without being a copy of the latter, there is much in this work that reminds one of him. The story is a very clever one, and, although the motive is only the close resemblance between two sisters, still it affords many funny situations, and the interest, both dramatic and musical, is well sustained. The story is substantially as follows:

Don Bolero d'Alcarazas (Vallaire), a Grandee of Spain, and his wife *Aurore* (Kid) have two children, twin daughters, *Girofla* and *Girofle* (Geoffroy), who are so remarkably alike that the only means of distinguishing them is by their clothes. One wears blue and the other pink. *Don Bolero*, when the piece opens, is in great trouble and danger from two quarters; he owes 4,000,000 francs to the banking house, *Marasquin et Cie.* (Minelli), and is threatened with proceedings for its recovery, while he is also in dread of an invasion of his territory by a fierce neighbor of his, a Moor, *Mourzouk* (De Quercy). *Aurore* has contrived to appease these two enemies by sending them portraits of her daughters and arranging a double marriage, *Marasquin* to marry *Girofle* and *Mourzouk*, *Girofla*. The piece opens on the wedding day. *Marasquin* arrives, attired for the bridal, and is indignant when he is informed that *Mourzouk*, owing to a toothache, is unable to come, and that the wedding must be postponed until the next day. *Bolero*, from motives of economy, will not give two breakfasts, and wishes both the weddings to be on the same day. But *Marasquin* insists upon being married at once. All is arranged, when *Girofla* is carried off by a redoubtable band of pirates. *Bolero* sends a celebrated Admiral, *Matamoros*, in pursuit of the pirates, and he undertakes to restore him his daughter by the evening. In the meantime, *Mourzouk*, recovering from his toothache,—having had his tooth pulled out,—appears ready, also, to be married, and demands his bride. Every one is frightened at his fierce appearance and manners; *Bolero* is afraid to tell him that *Girofla* has been carried away, and tries to put him off; but *Mourzouk*, in a most threatening manner, insists on her being produced at once. *Aurore* at last hits upon a plan, and, putting the pink ribbon on *Girofle*, introduces her to *Mourzouk* as *Girofla* in order to gain time. In their terror they allow her to go through the marriage ceremony with *Mourzouk* in place of her sister, although she is already married to *Marasquin*, intending to substitute *Girofla* for her when she is brought back by the Admiral. Various expedients are resorted to by *Bolero* and his wife to keep *Girofle* out of sight of her two husbands until the return of her sister, and much confusion naturally ensues. The hour approaches at which *Matamoros* promised to reappear, when a messenger arrives from him with the appalling news that he has been defeated by the pirates and that *Girofla* is on her way to the seraglio of Constantinople. There is now no chance of her being recovered until the next day, although *Matamoros* intends starting again in pursuit. *Bolero* and *Aurore*, in agony of terror, lock *Mourzouk* up in his room. Next morning *Mourzouk*, furious with resentment, challenges *Marasquin*, who refuses to fight, and tells the Moor the truth. That violent person bursts into a rage, when trouble is happily averted by the return of the famous Admiral *Matamoros* with *Girofla*, whom he has rescued, so that a happy ending is reached.

The music is in Lecocq's best vein,—bright, jolly, and continuously interesting. There is little effort at serious writing, but rollicking melodies succeed each other in a continuous flow, so that there is no danger of wearisomeness. The principal numbers are the couplets, "Pour un tendre pere," sung by *Bolero*; *Girofle's* couplet, "Pere adore;" *Marasquin's* opening song, "Mon pere est un tres gros banquier;" the choruses of pirates and Moors, which are fantastic enough, but very weak, not being equal to similar effects in "Mme. Angot's Daughter" or "Fleur de The;" a very pretty little duet, "C'est fini: le mariage" for *Marasquin* and *Girofle*; the quintet, "aussitot qu'ils nous enleverent," which is quite effective, closing with a martial movement, which received an encore; a drinking song, "Le punch scintille," for the singing of which Mlle. Geoffroy received two encores; and the finale to the second act, in which is a very odd effect. In the midst of drunken revelry and all sorts of bacchanalian nonsense, there is a sudden pause, and *Mourzouk* and *Marasquin* indulge in a very beautiful andante, "Fleur d'innocence," which is written in a serious vein, and is really graceful and tender in its composition. It hardly stops, however, before the whole chorus bursts out again in the wildest sort of nonsense and extravagant musical madness in the number "Le canon! allons bon!"

The leading parts are well filled, and the opera is very creditably interpreted. The new prima donna, Coralie Geoffroy, is, without exception, the best singer that opera bouffe has yet brought here, little as that may be to say. She has a voice of very fair quality and considerable power, and in addition a flexibility and a correctness of method which enables her to make some very excellent bravura effects. She also has a strong expressive face, and decided dramatic power for the demands of opera bouffe. The other parts—*Marasquin* (Mlle. Minelli), a very fair singer and pretty actress; *Aurore* (Mlle. Kid), who is weak in singing, good in acting, and strong in the can-can; *Mourzouk* (M. De Quercy), an animated and vivacious actor; and *Don Bolero* (M. Valaire)—are well filled and help make a very strong cast. The chorus is strong and the orchestra good. Such a pretty opera, so well performed, ought to, and undoubtedly will, have a very successful week's run.

THE MINSTRELS.

The largest house of the evening was at Hooley's Theatre, and the jam at the door at 8 o'clock showed where the popular attraction lay. Such a result might have been anticipated. It is not every week in the year that so good a minstrel organization is to be seen. The opening last evening partook in a great measure of the character of a return, and the enthusiasm of the audience was a welcome which might at all events make the principal members of the company feel at home. On the rise of the curtain, they were greeted with a round of applause which seemed to be of indefinite extension. Two or three familiar faces were absent, but they were seen in the second part, among them Billy Rice, Billy Arlington, and Little Mac. It was more than natural to see the group of black faces, with Cotton and Emerson at the ends, and Kemble in his old place in the middle, and recalled the ante-fire days when Chicago had one of the best minstrel companies in existence. The opening jokes were highly appreciated, though the edge of novelty was worn off many of them by continual use seasons and seasons ago, but minstrel-jokes never become positively old. There are always plenty of people who forget that they have heard them. Cotton and Emerson were as funny as ever, and Kemble as interlocutor justified the boast of "best in the world." The company is unusually good in vocalists. Tills, Walz, and Russell make a very strong team, and their ballads last evening would have received an encore from a house far less enthusiastic and good-feeling than that which greeted them. W. H. Rice and Con Murphy, in their burlesque operatic sketch, were also heartily applaud. Billy Rice was received with a storm of applause, and delivered his lecture on astronomy with that perspecuity and profundity of thought which distinguish the learned gentleman's utterances under all circumstances. Billy Arlington came on in his popular banjo act, in which he unrolled stanzas of local rhymes to the accompaniment of his instrument until one would suppose his supply inexhaustible. Little Mac in his Southern eccentricities, Emerson, Con Murphy, and Tills, filled out the olio. "The Mysterious Stranger," a farce, and the roaring operatic sketch "The Opera in an Uproar," concluded a capital bill. The same will be given to-night, and those who secure seats will be lucky.

Mackin and Wilson are not with the party, neither could Bob Hart be induced to come. He shuns Chicago.

THE GREAT LONDON SHOW.

Howe's great London circus and Sanger's English menagerie of trained animals will visit the city on the 12th inst., opening on the Lake Front for two days, thence to the lot corner of Madison and Elizabeth streets for two days. This organization comes heralded as one of the finest shows in existence. Among the special features the grand street procession is pronounced the most gorgeous ever witnessed, including five perfectly trained elephants, performing curious feats, a cage of five trained royal Bengal tigers, a cage of trained hyenas, and a fine circus troupe.

LOOK AT YOUR TICKETS.

Here Are Some Lucky Ones.

The following are some of the lucky ticket-holders in A. J. Nutting's, the C. O. D. clothier's, free prize:

Ticket No. 10,778 was held by L. W. Niles, Teller in the Central National Bank, and drew the $100 prize, consisting of a silver tea-set of six pieces.

Ticket No. 49,700 took the $100 silver salver, and was held by N. Williams, clothier, of No. 498 South Canal street.

Ticket No. 372 entitled Edward H. Valentine, of No. 206 Lake street, with W. A. Wood & Co., to the $75 gold watch.

Ticket No. 75,442 took the silver watch ($35) for Edward Lewis, waiter in Kuhn's Hotel.

Ticket No. 104 was held by J. W. Ehrman, druggist, 387 State street, and took the silver hunting-case watch, $35.

Ticket No. 96,438, held by George W. Patterson, grocer, 237 Halsted street, received the $35 silver double-time watch.

Ticket No. 30,666 drew the $25 toilet-set for D. Mendelbaum, cutter with A. Louis & Co., 111 and 113 Wabash avenue.

Ticket No. 62,000 entitled E. J. Bending, of 51 Cicero court, to $15 butter-dish.

Ticket No. 28,012 took for G. W. Fuller, of the Union Stock-Yards, silver card-stand, $12.

Ticket No. 83,360 drew for Augustus E. Perlewitz, No. 298 Third avenue, silver sirup-pitcher-stand, valued at $12.

No. 72,013, held by Fred G. Clement, corner Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, took $9 card-stand.

No. 70,907, held by G. W. Webb, Fort Atkinson, Wis., drew silver cake-basket, $22.

Some of the prizes still remain unclaimed, and await their ticket-holders.

A. J. Nutting,
C. O. D. Clothier for men, youths, boys, and children, Nos. 184 and 186 State street.

OBITUARY.

Keene, N. H., May 3.—Thomas M. Edwards, the first president of the Cheshire Railroad, and a member of Congress for four years, died this morning.

New York, May 3.—Mr. Stillman Witt, of Cleveland, sailed for Europe a week ago last Thursday, on the steamer Suever, hoping a sea voyage would improve his failing health. Intelligence was received to-day by cable that he died at sea.

The Silk Question.

Two manufacturers, lacking patronage for silk, have embarked in a new enterprise, "The brag business," each claiming to have been the first to sell silk bearing their own name. To settle this question for them it seems appropriate for a third party to suggest that, if the goods alluded to were to-day placed in comparison with recent manufactures, their inferior quality would make both parties extremely anxious to erase their illustrious names, or disown them. To claim the origin of silk-manufacture shows an ignorance of biblical literature. To claim credit for placing their names on inferior goods shows a lack of common sense. The best judges of machine-twist and sewing-silks are the clothing and shoe manufacturers, who universally acknowledge that the *best* goods made in this or any other country are manufactured by Seavey, Foster & Bowman, at Canton, Mass., and sold everywhere.

Glen Flora.

If you are an invalid from any cause write to C. C. & R. H. Parks, Waukegan, Ill., and obtain circular giving fifty or more certificates emanating from distinguished and well-known citizens attesting to the wonderful cures performed by the use of Glen Flora mineral water.

The water is for sale by most of the prominent druggists in Chicago.

Oil Paintings.

This morning at 10 o'clock, and afternoon at 3, Messrs. Elison, Pomeroy & Co. will offer at their auction rooms, 84 and 86 Randolph street, a large and splendid collection of high-class oil paintings. These pictures are from a leading New York art emporium, and are consigned to this house for sale, without limit or reserve.

Dye and Finish in a Superior Style

ladies' silk, satin, woolen shawls, and dresses of every description. Lace curtains, crape shawls, counterpanes cleansed and bleached, and warranted like new. Cook & McLain, 80 Dearborn, 93 and 261 West Madison streets.

Arabian Mocha.

In the advertisement of Rockwood Brothers' North Side grocery house, No. 72 Clark street, published Sunday last, an error made "Arabian" Mocha read "American" Mocha. The above firm claim that their Arabian Mocha is the best in the market.

Mineral Water.

Glen Flora mineral water for family use, fresh from the springs at Waukegan, for sale by Buck & Rayner, 117 Clark street, and corner State and Madison streets.

Chickering Pianos

contain all latest improvements. Over 46,000 persons have testified to their superiority. Reed's Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren street.

DEATHS.

PHILLIPS—On the 3d inst., Capt. H. R. Phillips, aged 65 years.
Funeral from his late residence, 401 West Jackson-st., Wednesday, at 11 o'clock a. m. Special cars to Rosehill. Friends of the family invited.
Rochester and Avon, N. Y., and Rock Island, Ill., papers please copy.

DRAKE—Of pneumonia, at 6 a. m. May 3, at his residence, corner of Oakley and Harrison-sts., Alexander Drake, aged 45 years.
Funeral at his late residence, Wednesday, May 5, at 1 p. m. Carriages to Graceland. Friends of the family invited.

BERGH—On the 2d inst., at his residence, 296 South Morgan-st., J. Martin Bergh, aged 35 years 2 months and 21 days.
Funeral from the house to-day at 2 o'clock.

BRIGGS—On Monday, May 3, of rheumatism of the heart, Dr. R. B. Briggs, M. D., aged 65 years.
Funeral Wednesday, May 5, at 11 a. m., from Amity Baptist Church, corner Warren-av. and Robey-st. Carriages to Rosehill. Friends of the family are invited.

O'BYRNE—Suddenly, of heart disease, at her residence, 55 Ontario-st., May 1, at 11:30 o'clock p. m., Mrs. Ann O'Byrne, beloved wife of Patrick O'Byrne, aged 42 years, native of Cootahall, Parish of Arcarna, County of Roscommon, Ireland.
Funeral from her late residence, Tuesday, May 4, at 10 o'clock a. m., sharp, to the Church of the Holy Name; thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.
Irish papers please copy.

COOK—May 3, at her residence, 151 South Sangamon-st., Bell, wife of W. W. Cook.
Funeral at house Wednesday, 10 o'clock a. m.

KELLOGG—The funeral of the late Mr. E. R. Kellogg will take place this morning at 10 o'clock, from Grace Church, Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.

EMMETT—On Monday, May 3, of abscess of the brain, Catharine, beloved wife of Daniel D. Emmett, aged 49 years.
The friends of the family are invited to the funeral on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock p. m., from the family residence, No. 620 Butterfield-st.

DEMPSEY—May 3, at 4:30 p. m., at his residence, corner of Eighteenth and Butterfield-sts., Thomas Dempsey, aged 30 years and 5 months.
The funeral will take place on Wednesday, May 5, by cars to Rosehill.

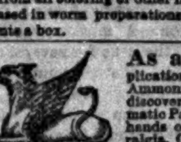
WALSH—Richard Walsh, aged 50 years.
Funeral will take place on Tuesday, May 4, by cars to Calvary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Upwards of Thirty Years
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy.

For all Purposes of a Family Liniment,
THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Children Often Look Pale and Sick
From no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents a box.


As an External Application Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia surpasses anything yet discovered. Swelled Glands, Rheumatic Pains, Hard Lumps on either hands or feet, Face Ache, Neuralgia, Cuts and Wounds of every kind, in either horse or man. It only requires to be tried; no house or stable will be without it.
Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 451 Sixth-av., New York. Only 50c and $1 per bottle.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL OF THE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

A. RYDER & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FRUITS, OYSTERS, AND FISH. Agents for E. B. Mallory & Co.'s Oysters. REMOVED TO 192 JACKSON-ST. A. Ryder, A. Winslow.

BOND & ELLSWORTH, (Established 1850), Successors to A. B. Emmons & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, REMOVED TO 137 SOUTH WATER-ST., CHICAGO.

B. F. BAKER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Wholesale Dealers in Fruits, Vegetables, and Country Produce, 67 MARKET-ST., Chicago. B. F. Baker, E. R. Baker.

BLATHERWICK & CHAPMAN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, REMOVED TO 63 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO, ILL. References—Fourth National Bank; Durands & Co., Wholesale Grocers.

BLACKMAN BROTHERS (Established 1863), Successors to Linsley, Blackman & Co., Commission, Grain and Produce, REMOVED TO 49 MARKET-ST. C. H. Blackman, W. L. Blackman, C. S. Blackman. Refer to Fifth Nat. Bank, Chicago; S. M. Moore & Co., Chicago.

FLEGENHEIMER & LOEB, General Commission, removed to 165 JACKSON-ST., Chicago. Advances made on Consignments. Refer by permission to Henry Greenebaum, Pres. German National Bank, Chicago; A. Nenberger & Bro., 78 & 80 Randolph-st.

FOREMAN, ERVIN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, REMOVED TO 190 SOUTH WATER-ST., From 55 West Lake-st., Chicago.

FRANK SCHNITZIUS & CO., FRUIT COMMISSION, REMOVED TO 206 JACKSON-ST., CHICAGO.

FRUIT AND GENERAL COMMISSION HOUSE OF F. WATERHOLTER. Removed to 233 Fifth-av., bet. Jackson and Quincy-sts. I shall endeavor to obtain the highest market prices at all times.

GEO. A. BRANNAN, GENERAL COMMISSION For the sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Hides, Pelts, Tallow, Butter, Eggs, and all kinds of Country Produce, 183 Jackson-st., Chicago.

GOOD & KNOPF, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Removed to S. E. Cor. Fifth-av. and Jackson-st., Chicago. Agents for Stevens' Egg Carriers, and York State Ash Butter Tubs.

H. F. ORVIS & CO., General Commission Merchants, No. 61 Market-st., Chicago. Refer by permission to Stiles, Goldy & McMahan, Chicago; S. F. Heath, St. Joseph, Mich.; W. E. Talmadge, Elkport, Iowa; Northwestern National Bank, Chicago.

HEWES, BRAUNS & CO. (Late Hewes & Brauns), General Commission Merchants, removed to 39 MARKET-ST., Chicago. Grain, Flour, Seeds, Potatoes, Provisions, Butter, Eggs, Green and Dried Fruits, etc., etc.

I. HOFFERT & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 173 JACKSON-ST., CHICAGO. Isaac Hoffert, E. A. Scholz.

L. A. DAVIS & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE FRUIT, REMOVED TO 98 SOUTH WATER-ST., CHICAGO.

LUSK & BLATHERWICK, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, REMOVED TO 48 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO. J. W. Lusk, N. R. Blatherwick.

L. B. SMITH & CO., General Commission Merchants, removed to S. E. Corner Fifth-av. and Quincy-st., Chicago, Ill., for the sale of Green and Dried Fruits, Vegetables, Flour, Grain, Seeds, Poultry, Furs, Hides, Pelts, Butter, Eggs, and Country Produce generally.

O. W. BUTTS & BRO., GENERAL PRODUCE COMMISSION, REMOVED TO 41 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO. California and other Fruits in their season. O. W. Butts, A. Butts.

R. HAMILTON & CO., General Produce Commission Merchants, removed to 51 Market-st., Chicago. References—F. D. Cossitt & Co., Wholesale Grocers; Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Wholesale Grocers; Downer & Co., Teas and Coffees.

R. C. MILLER & BRO., (Established 1857), COMMISSION, GRAIN, AND PRODUCE, NO. 51 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.

S. B. CHASE & CO. (Established 1868), Butter Dealers and Commission Merchants, remove May 1 to 47 Market-st., Chicago. References—Traders' National Bank, Chicago; First National Bank, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; First National Bank, Washington, Ia.

T. D. RANDALL, FRUIT AND PRODUCE COMMISSION, REMOVED TO 239 AND 241 FIFTH-AV., corner of Jackson-st., Chicago, Ill. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

WILLIS, SWAIN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, REMOVED TO NO. 67 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.

WM. FISCHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the sale of all kinds of Green and Dried Fruits, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Hides, Tallow, Potatoes, Calves, Hops, Cranberries, and Country Produce Generally, removed to 179 Jackson-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANZER & CO., Produce and General Commission Merchants, removed to 189 South Water-st., Chicago. We also give personal attention to filling orders for Grain, Seeds, Green and Dried Fruits, Potatoes, Hams, Butter, Eggs, etc., etc. J. M. Wanzer, F. F. Axtell.

AUCTION SALES.

ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO. Auctioneers, 77 and 79 South Dearborn-st.

Special Sale, TUESDAY, MAY 4, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK A. M., OF NEW, ELEGANT PARLOR & CHAMBER SETS And a full assortment of desirable Housekeeping Goods.
Large line of Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, Silver-plated Ware, etc. Contents of TWO HOUSES, Genteel Furniture, but little used.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK, OUR REGULAR SALE Of New and Used FURNITURE, Carpets, Crockery, Show-Cases, Soda Fountains, Office Desks. Our stock of Housekeeping Goods is immense, and must be closed out to make room for other consignments.

By S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers.
WEDNESDAY, May 5, at 10 a. m., AT OUR STORE, 80 and 82 East Randolph-st., OUR REGULAR SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Consisting of Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Buffets, Lounges, Centre Tables, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Springs, &c., &c.
Also, 100 pieces New Tapestry Carpets.
Also, Large Line of Furniture in white,
And a general assortment of Merchandise, with which the sale will commence. S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. F. HODGES & CO.
Chattel Mortgage Sale
Of Household Goods, to be sold on TUESDAY morning, May 4, at 10 o'clock, at 626 West Lake-st.; also at 2 p. m., at 683 West Lake-st., consisting of Parlor Furniture, Dining-Room, Sitting-Room, Kitchen, and Laundry Utensils, Moquet, Velvet, English Body Brussels, 3-Ply, and Ingrain Carpets, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Marble-Top Sideboards, etc., etc. Sale positive, owners leaving the city. WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS.
Our Next Regular Auction Sale, Tuesday, May 4.
A complete and attractive sale of every description of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, men's women's, misses and children's Plain and Fancy Hosiery, Notions, White Goods, ladies' and Infants' Underwear, Hamburg Edgings, Linen Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols, Hats and Caps in great variety, Straw Goods, Curtain-Nettings, Marseilles Quilts, Spreads, Coverlets, Table Oil-Cloths, Carriage-Whips, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

CLOTHING.
In addition to the above, we shall also offer the finest stock of Clothing in men's boys' and youths' wear ever exhibited in any Chicago Auction House. The stock is strictly first-class, all fresh and clean, made up in the styles of the present season, and of the most elegant and costly fabrics.

CARPETS.
Our line of Carpets for this sale will exceed anything shown by us this season. We shall offer a line of all-wool goods in 2-plys, 3-plys, &c. Also the regular line of cottage and double-cotton chain goods.
Sale opens promptly at 9:30 a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

206 Cottage Grove-av., CORNER OF TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., ON TUESDAY, MAY 4, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK,
The entire contents of a first-class Grocery Store and Fixtures, two Horses, Express Wagons, and Harnesses, &c. Also Fancy Groceries, Sugars, Tea, Coffee, Crockery, and Glassware, Notions, &c.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES AT AUCTION.
TUESDAY, May 4, at 11 o'clock sharp.
Two Democrat Wagons, one Two-Spring Phaeton, one Three-Spring Phaeton, one Jump-Seat Top Carriage, two Top Buggies, two Top Carriages, one Side-Bar Road-Wagon, one Business Buggy, twenty Sets Single and Double Harnesses, by GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

ONE THOUSAND CASES, In SAMPLES and DUPLICATES, of CUSTOM-MADE Boots, Shoes & Slippers
At Auction, by Catalogue, on WEDNESDAY, May 5, at 9½ a. m. Goods are all prime and regular. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On Thursday, May 6, at 9 1-2 o'clock, The Entire Stock of a Dealer Retiring from Business.
ALSO, A FIRST-CLASS LOT OF Second-Hand Furniture, Parlor, Chamber, Library, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Parlor and Office Desks, Show Cases, Brussels, Three-ply, and Wool Carpets, Ice Chest, and Refrigerators, etc. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, MAY 6. Another sale of Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets, Etc.
A large and varied line of desirable goods will be offered in this sale in Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Underwear, Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods, Linens, White Goods, Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc.
A large, elegant, and attractive display of Gents' Extra Fine Custom-Made Clothing, in all the late styles, of the best material and workmanship. Also full line of Boys', Youths', and Children's Clothing.
Will also sell at 11 o'clock an attractive line of Superfine All-Wool, Ingrain, and Cottage Carpets.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
(Established in Chicago, 1856.) Salesrooms, 108 MADISON-ST.

Tuesday Morning, May 4, at 9 1-2 a. m., REGULAR TRADE SALE OF STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING, Furnishing Goods, Notions, Straw Goods, Umbrellas, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Boots and Shoes. Also, 200 doz. Linen Shirt Fronts, 1,000 Window Shades, all colors, 10 Cases U. S. Muskets, 20 in each.
At our Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st., second floor. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

A DESIRABLE STOCK OF Double and Single Buggy, Carriage, Rockaway, and Express Harness, To be sold by Catalogue. Also THREE TOP BUGGIES, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 4, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday Morning, May 5, at 9½ o'clk, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, Invoice Hardware, W. Granite, Yellow, and Glassware. Also, 10 CASES U. S. MUSKETS AND RIFLES, At our Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 6, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, REGULAR TRADE SALE Dry Goods, Regular Made Clothing, BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS, at our Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY'S SALE, FURNITURE, Etc., MAY 8. We will receive goods at any time for these regular sales, at our Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
Oil Paintings! Oil Paintings! AT AUCTION.
At our salesroom, 84 and 86 Randolph-st., this morning, Tuesday, May 4, at 10 o'clock and afternoon at 3 o'clock, a splendid collection of 154 high-class modern OIL PAINTINGS, by well-known American and foreign artists, embracing such names as Meyerheim, Paul Ritter, Thomas Hill, E. Baker, Rosier, P. Herdman, Beisman, C. D. Mowes, George Foster, and many others of equally well-known reputation, which space prevents mentioning.
Composing altogether the finest collection which has been offered at auction this season in Chicago. Pictures consigned to us by a leading Art Association in New York, with positive instructions from the same artists represented to sell without limit or reserve.
The public are cordially invited to attend this sale, which commences THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock, and note that every painting on the catalogue must be sold. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

Sale at 601 Michigan-av., Wednesday Morning, May 5, at 10 O'Clock. We sell entire household furniture of private residence No. 601 Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st.
PARLOR FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, EASY CHAIRS, MARBLE AND WALNUT CHAMBER SETS, HAIR MATTRESS, DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, EXTENSION-TABLE, SIDE-BOARD, CHINA, GLASS, AND CROCKERY WARE, REFRIGERATOR, KITCHEN AND LAUNDRY FURNITURE, COOK-STOVES, PARLOR-STOVES, ETC., ETC., ETC.
Sale peremptory, family declining housekeeping. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

Iron-Workers' Machinery AT AUCTION, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, AT 2 P. M., At Warehouse, 31 South Canal-st.
A large lot Machinery, consisting of Milling Machines, Broaching Machines, Steam Hammers, Drop Hammers, Iron Presses, Screw Head Slotter, Planer Patterns, Blacksmiths' Tongs, Pulleys, Chucks, Belting, Shafting, Galvanized Iron Tanks, with key lock attachments. Sale peremptory. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 27 East Washington-st.
Tuesday Morning, May 4, at 9 1-2 o'clock, WE WILL SELL 1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS. The best assortment yet offered at auction. All goods fresh from manufacturers. JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

By WILKINS, BRUSH & CO. Auctioneers, 196 and 197 East Randolph-st.
SPECIAL SALE OF FURNITURE & CARPETS. THIS DAY, AT 10 A. M., Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, all kinds. All to be closed out regardless of value.

VOLUME 2…
CARRIAGES AND …
CARRI…
AN…
Road Wa…
We beg to anno… stock of finished… VARIETY, EX… QUALITY, has… equaled by any si… embracing the new…
Landaus, Landaul… es, Grand Victor… Suspension, C… Vis-a-Vis, Ph… T-Carts, …
Including, also, e… of the…
"BREWSTER…
THE STANDARD PO…
Special attention… our "Improved S… ling," by which… PERFECTLY EA… RIDING, HAL… WAGON, withou… weight or cost.
BREWSTE… OF BROOME… Fifth-av., corner … NEW YO…
REMOVA…
Notice of R…
JOHN G. ASH… 136 Sta…
REMO… G. R. Griffin, Re… moved to Room 9, … corner Madison and…
REMOV… JAS. WRIGHT, … Has removed to No. 73 F… south of Rando…
REMOV… J. D. HA… Real Estate and Loans, … REMOVAL—TAK… NEW YORK MONEY… To 120 South …
IRON P… To Water and Gas… INTERNATIONAL… OFFIC… 50 West Washingto… CAST IRON GAS & …
TO RE… OFFIC… TO R… IN TH… TRIBUNE B… INQUIRE… WILLIAM … ROOM…
HOTE… Wood's … Nos. 34 and 36 East W… $2.00 PE…
FOR SA… DESKS …